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Volume 145 No. 26 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — June 26, 1944

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Price Control Program Extended for Year

OPD Washington Bureau

The conference committee report on legislation for extension of wartime price, rent and wage controls was adopted by Congress June 21 and sent to the President for his approval. The new bill extends stabilization controls for another twelve months beyond June 30.

The bill makes both the Office of Price Administration and the Emergency Court of Appeals, set up to hear protests against regulations, more accessible to protesters. The bill also permits persons accused of violations to set up as a defense that the violation was not intentional and that all practicable precautions to prevent the infraction had been taken.

Relative to agricultural commodities the bill provides:—

It shall be unlawful to establish, or maintain, any maximum price for any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity which will reflect to the producers of such agricultural commodity a price below the highest applicable price standard (applied separately to each major item in the case of products made in whole or major part from cotton or cotton yarn) of this act.

Synthetic Fibers Probe Got by Cotton Bloc

OPD Washington Bureau

An investigation by its committee on agriculture of the use of rayon and other synthetic fibers as substitutes for cotton and wool was approved by the senate June 22. An appropriation of $5,000 to defray expenses of the inquiry was ordered at the same time.

The inquiry is to be conducted under a resolution (S. Res. 291) sponsored by Senator John Bankhead of Alabama, leader of the so-called "cotton bloc" of the senate, and is understood to stem largely from orders of the government war agencies that rayon rather than cotton be used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber tires.

In addition to investigating the use of rayon and other synthetic products as substitutes for cotton and wool, the resolution also directs the committee to inquire into the effect of the substitution on the nation's economy, the cost, utility, and economy of such synthetic products, the material and manpower required for their production, and the effect of using such material and manpower for that purpose, the extent to which and terms upon which government agencies have encouraged and financed the production of such synthetic products, and such other matters related to such products as might be deemed appropriate.

Carbon Dioxide Makers Deny FTC Charges

OPD Washington Bureau

Five manufacturers of liquid and solid carbon dioxide have filed separate answers with the Federal Trade Commission denying that they have participated in an alleged conspfracy to suppress price competition and to monopolize the production, sale and distribution of their products. They also deny that they have unlawfully discriminated in price between different purchasers of their products, in violation of the Robinson-Patman act.

Answers were filed by Air Reduction Company and its subsidiary Pure Carbonic, Inc.; Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., and Liquid Carbonic Corporation, all of New York, and Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation of Wyandotte, Mich. The answer of Wyandotte Chemicals was filed on behalf of Michigan Alkali Company, which was named as a respondent in the complaint but which ceased to exist as a separate entity on December 31, 1942, when it was consolidated with Wyandotte Chemicals.

War Contracts Bill Goes to President

OPD Washington Bureau

Congressional action on the war contracts bill was completed by the house June 22 and sent the measure to the White House. President Roosevelt is expected to sign it promptly to expedite reconversion of industry as fast as military conditions permit. The bill is the first major piece of reconversion legislation to be enacted by Congress.

A.C.S. to Meet In New York Sept. 11

Industrialists and representatives of allied fields will participate in the 108th meeting of the American Chemical Society which, it is announced,

H. E. Riley

will be held in New York under the auspices of the society's North Jersey section September 11 to 15. The meeting, featuring wartime research, problems of the chemical industry,

—*Continued on page 37*

Naphthas to Be Rationed Because Used as Motor Fuel

OPD Washington Bureau

A program of ration control over the distribution of naphthas which may include other light petroleum products not now under control, is being prepared by the Office of Price Administration because of increasing consumption of these products as motor fuel, thereby lessening available supplies for other more essential uses.

The program will not become effective, however, until OPA has been directed by WPB to put it in operation. WPB is understood in turn to be awaiting a request from the Petroleum Administration for War that controls over distribution be invoked. A letter requesting that all petroleum distillates down to the level of kerosene be placed under control is said to be on the desk of the administrator awaiting his signature.

Consumption of naphthas as a substitute for gasoline by car-riders in the Midwest is said to have increased tremendously in recent months in spite of the fact that existing regulations prohibit their sale as motor fuel. Officials describe the naphtha supply situation as "bad" and have definite indications that much of it is going for illegal use.

PAW is particularly agitated over the situation, it is added, because so much naphtha is being used for motor fuel that supplies are running short for other essential uses. Having original jurisdiction over petroleum products and charged with the duty of seeing that adequate supplies are available for war needs, PAW is said to be convinced that the present measure of control over distribution of naphthas falls short of needs and must be tightened up.

Officials of OPA conferred at some length this week with representatives of the oil companies and others in the naphtha business on problems to be anticipated in instituting a rationing program. The system of rationing that might be resorted to, whether by card rationing or some other means, was not disclosed, however. It was stated that every attempt would be made to make the system as simple as possible in order not to place an undue burden on the business and on legitimate users, and it was further indicated that the rationing program would be limited to those areas where most of the trouble is being encountered.

The area wherein there has been a marked increase in consumption of naphtha, presumably for motor fuel, is understood to extend from Ohio over to the Dakotas.

Concannon Returns To Government Post

Charles C. Concannon has returned as chief of the Chemicals Unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce after spending eight months in

Charles C. Concannon

Chile helping the government iron out some of its problems in chemicals and allied industries fields.

Mr. Concannon was loaned to the Chilean government by the department to do what he could, in line with our good-neighbor policy of helping the nations to the South, in combating some of the economic problems of war and getting things together for a better postwar era.

Bloom Boric Acid Label Bill Finds Little Favor In FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The suggestion contained in the Bloom bill (H.R. 4708) that the food, drug and cosmetic act be amended to require the labeling of any product as a "poison" which contains boric acid or other substance that is poisonous when taken internally finds little favor in the Food and Drug Administration.

While entirely sympathetic to the aims of the legislation, officials look upon the measure with much reservation; entertaining grave doubts that it would serve its purpose of preventing mistaken use of boric acid and in the long run might prove to be more harmful than good.

The bill was introduced in the house early last month by Representative Sol Bloom of New York following the tragic death of several infants at a Connecticut hospital who were mistakenly fed boric acid for dextrose, but the wording of the measure is such that officials believe that it is impracticable of enforcement.

The bill amends the food, drug and cosmetic act to require that drugs which contain any quantity of boric acid must be labeled:—"Warning—Poisonous if used internally." This requirement for labeling is also designed to apply to "any other substances which is poisoneus when used internally and which is similar in appearance to anothr drug which is for use internally."

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration points out that the wording of the bill is such as to lead to all manners of difficulty of administration, particularly as to what is considered "poisonous." Almost any substance used internally in too large quantities might prove poisonous whereas small amounts not only would not be harmful but even might be beneficial. By requiring that everything be labeled "poison" that might be harmful when taken internally would be raising the cry of "wolf-wolf" too often, he stated, and create an unfavorable reaction in the public's mind.

By merely labeling a product "poison," he said, does not correct the evil intended. Human faults and mistakes will continue in the handling of a product no matter how conspicuous the poison label might be. In the Connecticut tragedy the containers were clearly distinguishable by their labels—one was marked boric acid and the other as dextrose, but still the tragedy occurred. This shows that something more than just labeling a poison is necessary, he said.

—*Continued on page 55*

Synthetic Gasoline Appropriations Cut

OPD Washington Bureau

Appropriations for the Department of the Interior to begin the erection of demonstration plants for the production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shale and agricultural and forestry products were reduced from $8,000,000 requested by the department to $5,000,000 by the congressional conference committee on the department's annual appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1945.

The committee also eliminated from the measure provisions that would have enabled the department to enter into contracts for additional work in the amount of $22,000,000, and thereby provide all in one year the entire amount and authorization needed to carry forward the $30,000,000 project. Effect of the elimination of the contract authorization authority is to put the project on a pay-as-you-go basis,

—*Continued on page 62*

A.S.T.M. Nominates Bates for Presidency

P. H. Bates, chief of the Clay and Silicate Products Division of the National Bureau of Standards, has been nominated for the presidency of the American Society for Testing Materials, which will hold its annual convention in New York June 28. Arthur W. Carpenter, of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has been nominated for the vice-presidency.

XUM

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 23, 1944	June 16, 1944	June 25, 1943
136.4	**136.5**	**136.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1930, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The general downward trend of prices in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs continued last week, and the average went below the corresponding 1943 level. Private enterprise, and not governmental agencies, was the influence. Its application was mainly among fine chemicals and medicinal materials. Pork fats got a push upward; so did naval stores.

The newly developing military purpose of blasting the enemy off the earth is arousing some questions about supplies of certain chemical compounds later in the year. The fertilizer industry especially faces uncertainty in respect of nitrogen, but satisfactory circumvention is generally expected.

Prices were advanced on lard, rendered porkfat, imported casein, divi-divi, cloves, alpha-pinene, gum rosins, gum and steam-distilled wood turpentines, Cyprian anise, and Syrian caraway.

Prices were reduced on quicksilver, penicillin, tara, codliver oil, acetonitrile, catnep, buckthorn, chamomile, elder flowers, locustbean gum, Indian celery seed, West Indian mace, Chilean paprika, and Mexican allspice.

Rosin Shortage Points To WPB Control Step

OPD Washington Bureau

The possibility of a deficit of 600,000 barrels of rosin for the cropyear ending March 31, 1945, has been reported by the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board to the Wood and Gum Naval Stores Industry Advisory Committees. Production for the 1944-45 cropyear was estimated by government representatives at 1,650,000 barrels of rosin (gum and wood), against expected distribution (domestic and foreign) of 2,207,000 barrels.

At their joint session this week, after earlier separate meetings of the two advisory committees, representatives of the Chemicals Bureau warned that, if production is not increased, it may be necessary to curtail consumption at some time in the future and to reduce correspondingly abnormally large inventories wherever held.

The expected 1944-45 requirements for rosins as presented to the joint committees are as follows:—

Foreign requirements, 460,000 barrels.

Paper and paper size, 480,000 barrels.

Soap, 250,000 barrels.

Paint, varnish and lacquers, 165,000 barrels.

Synthetic resins, 185,000 barrels.

Chemicals, 230,000 barrels.

Miscellaneous, 437,000 barrels.

For the next thirty days the Chemicals Bureau will study the situation, considering such information as industry may be able to develop, in an effort to determine whether any further action may be necessary.

Cinchona, Opium, Oilseeds Exempted from Renegotiation

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Contracts Price Adjustment Board announces that the following products are exempt from contract price renegotiation in accordance with provisions of the renegotiation act exempting products of agriculture.

Cinchona bark (unprocessed); cottonseed, unprocessed (as they come from the gin); flaxseed, as seed (unprocessed); opium, as gum in its natural state, and peanuts, raw, in the shell.

N.Y. Purchasing Agents Elect Merrill President

Millard W. Merrill, purchasing agent for the United States Metals Refining Company, Carteret, N. J., was elected president of the Purchasing Agents

Blackstone

Millard W. Merrill

Association of New York at the annual meeting held in the Builders' Exchange Club, June 20. He succeeds as president Norman O. Aeby, of Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Other officers elected were:—

Vice-Presidents, David M. Meeker, of the Celanese Corporation of America; Harold W. Macintosh, L. O. Koven & Brother, Inc., and treasurer, Edward B. Fiella.

Alcohol of Whiskey Plants Diverted for Aug.

OPD Washington Bureau

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, announced that he is notifying the nation's distillers that their facilities will not be needed for making industrial alcohol during August. They will return to industrial alcohol production in September.

Mr. Nelson took this action after receipt of a letter from Rubber Director Bradley Dewey stating that the program for making butadiene from petroleum is proceeding satisfactorily and that the requirements of the rubber program for industrial alcohol will be some 20,000,000 gallons less than was estimated for 1944 and approximately 30,000,000 gallons less for 1945.

Requirements for industrial alcohol for 1944 for all war purposes are now estimated at 614,000,000 gallons. New supply is estimated at 612,000,000 gallons, and government stocks of alcohol, including reserve stockpile and working stocks, are approximately 80,000,000 gallons. In view of these figures, Mr. Nelson said, it will be possible to dispense with the distillers' August production, which would be in the neighborhod of 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 gallons of 190-proof alcohol. The entire production of the distillers of America has been taken for industrial alcohol since October 8, 1942, WPB said.

Prescott Paint Sold To American Home Corp.

Completion of negotiations by American Home Products Corporation, New York, to acquire the Prescott Paint Company has been announced. Prescott Paint Company, founded in June 1934, is one of the pioneers of the modern water-paint industry, specializing in making a new type of showcard color and in waterthinned paste paints.

The management, policies, and personnel of the Prescott Paint Company, of which Dr. Carl Iddings is president, will remain unchanged. Dr. Iddings is a member of the technical advisory committee of the protective coatings section of the War Production Board, and chairman of the steering committee of the calcimine and water paint division of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Contract Termination Training Is Started

OPD Washington Bureau

A contract settlement training program for war contractors and government representatives was opened June 19 at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Government representatives and contractors will sit in the same classrooms and be trained together.

The purpose of this training program, according to John M. Hancock, chairman of the Joint Contract Termination Board is to speed the settlement of terminated war contracts and in that way contribute to swift reconversion by giving key representatives of the government and industry intensive advance training in dealing with the problems of contract settlement.

The University of Pennsylvania project is to serve as a model for a nationwide training program which will use an estimated fifty colleges and universities in various parts of the country. The full training program will wait on action by Congress on legislation now pending for the settlement of terminated war contracts, since the complete and final curriculum will depend on that legislation.

Drug Wholesaler's Ad Selling Plan Hit by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

Atlantic City Wholesale Drug Company, Atlantic City, N. J., wholesaler of drugs and cosmetics, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from inducing or receiving discriminations in price which are prohibited by the Robinson-Patman Act. The order is also directed against Roy H. Cochran, president of the corporation, and Rodney S. Pullen, jr., advertising and sales manager.

Findings of the commission are that the respondents, in addition to operating their wholesale business, published a magazine under the name "Shore Topics," later changed to "The Boardwalker," and induced manufac-

—*Continued on page 55*

DDT Under M-300

OPD Washington Bureau

To provide a closer check on the end use of DDT, allocation control of DDT has been shifted from Order M-340 to Order M-300, the War Production Board has reported. Customers are now required to file form WPB-2945 directly with the board and suppliers to file WPB-2946, in accordance with the provisions of M-300. Prior to today's change, an end use certificate was submitted to suppliers by customers and form WPB-2947 was submitted by suppliers to WPB.

Penicillin Producers Review Distribution

OPD Washington Bureau

Penicillin Producers' Advisory Committee met June 23 with officials of WPB to review the present distribution program for the new drug. Officials said that it was decided that the program should continue until supplies reached the level where control over distribution is no longer necessary.

N.P.V.L.A. Executive Group to Meet July 12

The executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Thurlow J. Campbell, chairman, is scheduled to meet in Chicago at the Drake hotel, July 12. The budget and finance committee, E. A. Foy, Jr., Chaifman, is scheduled to hold a luncheon meeting on the preceding day at the same hotel.

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Bids Wanted

Asphalt, Emulsion:—4,950 gallons, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Roseburg, Ore.; invitation 44-99, opening June 19.

Brewers Malt:—2,598,400 pounds, Chief, Procurement and Price Branch, Office of Distribution War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-116, opening June 26.

Chlorine, Liquid:—9 150-pound cylinders, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind.; invitation 31-1741, opening June 27.

Ethyl Alcohol:—162 wine gallons, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 5692, opening June 29.

Gases: — Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Roanoke (17), Va.; invitation 45-16, opening June 26.

Linseed Oil, Raw:—3,600,000 pounds, awarded to the Interstate Cotton Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif., by the War Food Administration at $0.13800 per pound; accepted May 24.

Rosemary Oil:—100 one-quarter pound bottles, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 542, opening June 23.

Soap, Laundry: — 100,000,000 pounds, Chief, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office for Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement AWD-1109, opening June 19.

Soda Phosphate:—10,000 pounds, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Ft. Worth (1), Tex.; invitation R178-559, opening June 29.

Zeolite, Greensand Mineral: — 25 cubic feet, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Muskogee, Okla.; invitation 44-149, opening June 28.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The successful opening of the second front and the increased military activity in other war theatres has brought the problem of reconversion directly to the forefront of official consideration. Actions are now taking the place of words on the reconversion subject and diligent efforts are being made to find the solution of the many unanswered questions still in the minds of businessmen.

WPB's revocation of its orders limiting the use of magnesium and aluminum is only the first of many similar orders that will follow as the materials supply situation eases up. Mr. Nelson's policy is to permit the return to civilian production as quickly as materials and manpower permit this to be done without interference with the war.

An order is now being prepared authorizing any manufacturer to acquire enough materials and components to make and test a single working model of any product planned for postwar production. Beginning July 1, manufacturers will be allowed to purchase machinery, tools and dies for civilian production from existing surpluses listed with WPB and Defense Plants Corporation.

On the congressional front approval has been given finally to the long-sought contract termination bill which sets the pattern for payment of contractors for work unfinished; preliminary plans were put into motion for congressional and Treasury tax experts to start work on a postwar tax bill; and Western and Southern members inaugurated a movement to keep the warborn industries of those sections.

Reconversion Advisers

The role which industry advisory committees will play in reconversion period is one of the questions of broad public policy that is under consideration by officials. Indications are that they will be permitted to function in this period following the war, but in an advisory capacity only.

WPB and OPA are anxious that these advisory committees continue in existence for whatever aid they may render in meeting the problems of transition back to peacetime operations. However, the decision finally rests with the Department of Justice. The department is now giving much thought to this question.

Throughout the existence of these committees, the department has kept a fairly close watch on their activities but has found nothing to criticize. On the whole the committees have acted within the limits outlined to them as being exempt from anti-trust law violations, and the department is of the opinion that they may serve a useful purpose in the transition period, but only as edvisers and not in the development of programs or policies.

Neoprene Controls

Because the storing qualities of neoprene are not near so good as other types of synthetic rubber, there is a good possibility that controls over the use of this synthetic may be relaxed slightly so that some of it can be used in the manufacture of less essential items.

Neoprene can be stored for only about three months. Production is fairly consistent at about 13,000 long tons a quarter which is just about the amount needed by the military for life-rafts, pontoons, "Mae West" life vests, etc. But because actual manufacture fluctuates, varying amounts are available from time to time for other uses.

Rubber Director Dewey doesn't want the idea gotten around that the quantity available for other uses is large because it isn't. It doesn't amount to two percent of planned production. But it is enough to make a few rubber gloves for non-hospital use and maybe a little bit of elastic thread. But not enough for golf balls, he emphasizes.

Labor to Have Voice

Labor has been given a voice in the production readjustment and planning for reconversion programs by WPB chairman Nelson. An Office of Labor Advisory Committees has just been set up by Mr. Nelson to act as consultant to the WPB on all labor problems.

The new office is similar to the Office of Industry Advisory Committees which was set up in June, 1941. The functions of the new office will be exercised jointly by a representative of the Office of Labor Production and by a representative of the Office of Manpower Requirements. WPB already has 14 active labor advisory committees and the effect of establishment of the new office will be to put these committees on a par with the 769 industry committees in the WPB structure.

Mr. Nelson's order states that whenever a proposed action of the WPB will result in a substantial curtailment, expansion, or other change in an industry affecting labor, one or more of the labor advisory committees shall be called in for consultation. It is presumed from the order that no such action will be taken until after the labor committee has made a report.

Wage-Incentive Plans

The WPB is finding that wage-incentive plans are proving to be positive aids to greater production for war and is urging a wider use of these plans throughout industry. WPB feels that they are a good offset to the shortage of manpower and for that reason it is even more essential that they be employed to reach this year's production goal which is 10 percent greater than that of last year.

In the Chicago region of the War Labor Board, 86 plants using wage incentive systems found that productivity increased an average of 45 percent within 90 days after the plans were installed. The systems also increased the earnings of the workers by 19 percent while labor costs dropped 14 percent.

WPB recognizes that there is a great diversity of opinion among managements and some unions as to the desirability of wage incentive plans, and like any other plan, they can not expect to operate successfully unless the management and union work cooperatively. For this reason WPB is urging that the subject be approached open-mindedly not only for the immediate purpose of increasing war production, but also for the long-run peacetime period.

Container Supply Outlook

WPB officials are of the opinion that we have not yet reached the bottom of the container supply problem. The situation might very easily become worse instead of better and for that reason shippers and users will have to get along for the time being as best they can with whatever they can obtain for packaging.

It can be expected that more orders or amendments to existing orders will be coming along tightening controls over the various types of containers and the use to which they can be put. At least two such orders are "in the works" dealing with paper bags and fiber containers.

The situation is so grave that officials are now saying that the shortage of containers may prove to be as much a deterrent to resumption of civilian goods production as is the shortage of labor.

Second War Powers Act

The question whether industrial reconversion shall be accomplished with a maximum of freedom for private enterprise, or under the guidance and planning of the government, is the next big issue facing Congress. It arises in the extension of the second war powers act, now due to expire December 31, which Attorney-General Biddle believes should be continued for another two years.

This law contains most of the authority now being exercised by the WPB in the allocation of materials and for the rationing of consumer goods by the OPA. While there is general agreement that controls of scarce

—Continued on page 41

FEA Adjusts Policy On So. American Exports

OPD Washington Bureau

The Foreign Economic Administration is notifying exporters that effective July 1, 1944, all commodities except a relatively few categories have been removed from the decentralizatiion procedure in thirteen Latin American republics. This procedure required exporters to submit Import Recommendations with applications to export. A similar notification has been given to importers in the thirteen countries affected. The following Latin American countries are affected by the decentralization rollback:—

Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

As announced earlier by FEA, Brazil and Mexico are already operating under a similar modification of the decentralization procedure. It is expected that other Latin American repub-

—Continued on page 66

Coconut Oil Tax Reduction Extended

OPD Washington Bureau

House bill (H.R. 4837) providng that the 2 cents-per-pound additional tax levied on the first domestic processing of coconut oil which is not the product of the Philippines shall remain suspended until June 30, 1946, was passed by the senate June 21. The bill previously had been approved by the house after being reported favorably June 10 by the ways and means committee, and it now goes to the White House.

Under existing law the suspended 2-cent tax would become operative June 30, and the full tax of 5 cents a pound—3 cents on the first domestic processing of the oil regardless of its origin and 2 cents additional if the oil is not a product of the Philippines—would again apply. Under the bill just passed only the 3-cent tax continues in effect and the additional 2-cent tax remains suspended for two more years.

Animal Feed Industry Advisers Are Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of three advisory committees representing segments of the animal feed industry has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. The committees are:—

Class B Mixed Feed Manufacturers and Retail Dealers Industry Advisory Committee, which will represent about 30,000 retail feed stores and about 15,000 Class B feed manufacturers. This segment of the industry makes and distributes all kinds of livestock and poultry feeds.

Linseed Meal Industry Advisory Committee. The industry processes flaxseed, from which linseed oil is extracted, and resulting by-products, such as linseed meal, are sold as feed for animals. There are about 25 operating plants in the country.

Soybean Meal Industry Advisory Committee. The industry produces as by-products from the extraction of oil from soybeans various types and grades of meal as feed for animals and poultry. About eighty companies in the country are principally engaged in crushing soybeans.

Petroleum Industry War Council Increased

Addition of three new members to the Petroleum Industry War Council has been announced by Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies. Appointees named are:—

Arch H. Rowan, of Dallas, Texas, president, American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors; James W. Vaiden, of Tulsa, Okla., president, Natural Gasoline Association of America; and Ferd Spang, of Butler, Pa., president of the Petroleum Equipment Suppliers' Association.

Guayule Rubber Project Extended for Year

OPD Washington Bureau

The house by a vote of 299 to 43 has agreed with the senate to retain the project of rubber production from guayule shrub in the west for another year. This action virtually assured a fund of $3,020,985 for cultivation of the 32,000 acres of guayule in the next fiscal year.

Drug Trade Furthered With Latin America

OPD Washington Bureau

In the opinion of T. W. Delahanty, chief of the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the drug firm that solves the distribtuion problems of Latin America should be capable of selling its products in any country in the world. More drug trade barriers are involved there than in any comparable continental groupings. More than two dozen types of barriers are found in one or more of the Latin-American countries, he said. However, economic nationalism would seem to be the underlying inspiration for such measures, and, if this fact is recognized and future promotive activities are planned accordingly, all seemingly punitive barriers may quite conceivably vanish with the passage of time.

Mr. Delahanty said that the principal barrier is the fact that the European therapeutic systems are dominant in Latin America and the French Pharmacopeia or Codex has until recent years, been the standard reference, except in British possessions.

—Continued on page 53

Soda Nitrate for Glass Limited for Six Months

OPD Washington Bureau

During the six months beginning July 1, 1944, allocations of soda nitrate for the manufacture of glass will be approved to a limited extent East of the Rocky mountains. For the manufacture of glass containers, or tumblers used for containers, or for glass melted in continuous tank furnaces and formed on automatic machines, allocations of by-product soda nitrate will be approved not to exceed half the consumption for the calendar year 1941 as reported on form WPB-1259.

For the manufacture of all other types of glass, including boro-silicate types of glass and lead glass tubing, allocations of by-product soda nitrate will be approved not to exceed half the consumption for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Supplies of nitrate of soda on the West coast are not sufficient to permit increased allocations West of the Rocky Mountains. Allocations of soda nitrate for the manufacture of glass in that area will be approved only to the same extent and for the same types of glass as during the year ending June 30, 1944.

Allocations of soda nitrate to be approved after December 31, 1944, will depend upon the supply situation.

Metal Cans Outlook Bleak for Civilians

OPD Washington Bureau

Increases in the production of metal cans and metal shipping drums, for civilian goods, cannot be expected at present, the War Production Board has announced. Factory capacity for the processing of steel for containers is under great strain in the preparation of sheet metal for landing barge plate, aircraft landing mats and shell cases, WPB officials said, and until requirements for these direct military goods slacken, sheet metal for cans and drums cannot be rolled in greater quantities.

Current production of tinplate for food cans, military and civilian, is established at approximately 2,100,000 tons for 1944, slightly in excess of 1940's production figure. Production of tinplate for non-food cans, however, has dropped to approximately one-third of the 1940 figure, with glass and fibre cans substituting for metal. More metal will be used this year than last to pack food because, weather and manpower permitting, 1944's food pack is expected to about equal the all-time high of 1942, WPB said.

Ethyl Benzoyl Acetate Price Ceiled by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has announced that the maximum price on sales of ethyl benzoyl acetate shall be $1.80 per pound, f.o.b. plant, containers included, or the seller's maximum price otherwise established under the General Maximum Price Regulation, whichever is higher.

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OPD—6-26-1944

Fertilizer Association Meeting Studies Soil Conservation

Atlanta, June 21, 1944

A satisfying survey of the wartime performance of the fertilizer industry and an earnest examination of its postwar problems were features of the twentieth annual meeting of the National Fertilizer Association which was ended here today. The record, reviewed by President H. B. Baylor, showed 1943 consumption of 12,000,000 tons of fertilizer, almost 60 percent of which was superphosphate, including 7,500,000 tons of mixtures averaging 21 percent of plantfood. Mr. Baylor expected an increase of 1,000,000 tons in fertilizer consumption this year, comprising in the aggregate 8,000,000 tons of superphosphate, some 600,000 tons of nitrogen and a 15 percent increase in K_2O.

The supply picture was put in detail by Dale C. Kieffer, chief of the WPB Agricultural Chemicals Section, who set the K_2O figure at 813,000 tons for 1944 and 875,000 tons for 1945, and the supply of superphosphate at 8,560,000 tons this year and over 9,000,000 tons in 1945. The nitrogen supply is a bit problematical. Domestic inorganic production should run about 493,000 tons (N) in the 1944-45 season, with a total of 644,000 tons if the expected 150,000 tons are got in from Chile. The past season's total was 612,000 tons. In comparison, in 1939, the K_2O supply was 312,000 tons; that of superphosphate, 4,210,000 tons, and inorganic N, 342,000 tons. It is expected that military demands will consume all domestic ordnance-plant nitrate of ammonia after November 1. New superphosphate plants are under construction in four or five sections of the country; present plant capacity is sufficient for the consumption rate, but the industry is promoting larger use. Mr. Kieffer expected a large increase in plantfood strength of fertilizers this year, so that the tonnage would be but little if any larger.

Governmental Relations

Commendation was voiced by both sides with respect to the relations of the industry with WFA, WPB, OPA, ODT, and the Department of Agriculture. But, Mr. Baylor, pointing to the distribution of almost 1,200,000 tons of fertilizer in the AAA program and noting the stated policy of that agency to distribut only surplus superphosphate, saw some significant implications in the subsidization of purchases of nitrate of ammonia for Maine farmers.

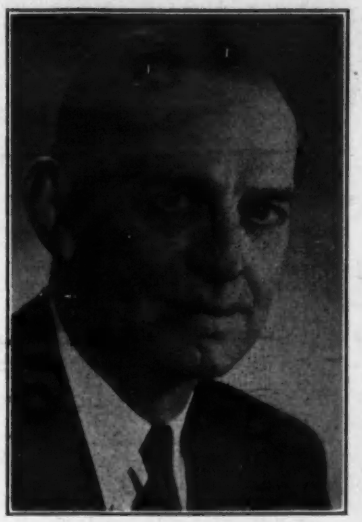
Charles J. Brand, executive secretary, pointed out that AAA distribution of fertilizer had increased from 67,000 tons in 1938 to 1,190,000 tons in 1942, the latter representing about one-eighth of the total consumption. He made a significant comparison with reference to the AAA intrusion upon the lime industry, its distribution of agricultural lime having increased from 0.54 percent of a total of 7,480,000 tons in 1938 to 64 percent of the 17,900,000 tons used in 1942. He also pointed out that TVA, which had given farmers 2,000 tons of concentrated superphosphate in 1935, had similarly distributed 77,000 tons in 1943.

The association conducted forty regional meetings for governmental war agencies in the past year, Mr. Baylor said, and at their request distributed "Fertilizer War Notes" to government workers, as well as to the industry He pledged the government full cooperation in the war effort.

The WFA representative, P. H. Groggins, chief of the Chemicals and Fertilizer Branch, said that the industry was cooperating in fact and had made success possible in meeting the needs of 6,000,000 farmers. The new WFO-5 would not work any hardship, he said, the assistance of the industry having directed it to equitable results. He praised the attitude of the industry toward the national food program. He declared that the WFA fertilizer job was but temporary and there was no desire to perpetuate it or to use it for social or other economic reform. Regulation of fertilizers, he said, was best achieved by intgerated State autonomies.

Third quarter needs for paper bags would be met, Mr. Groggins said. He urged that full data be furnished in applications for additional gasoline, saying that 557 applications out of 652 had been approved for a total of 2,000,000 miles. He noted the work of his branch in urging farmers to order fertilizer early and accept early delivery, because its distribution is not classified as essential.

Postwar relations with government were specially discussed by Mr. Brand, with emphasis on the disposal of government-erected ammonia plants. He offered convincing evidence that the fertilizer industry had not opened the door for governmental intrusion on the grounds of (1) careless use or waste or natural resources; (2) failure adequately to supply essential commodities; (3) monopolization of use or function; or (4) charging the



H. B. Baylor
Re-elected President, N.F.A.

public excessive prices. The relations of government and business must always be profoundly important; hence it is essential that a sound policy be developed for government to be the source of general rules of business conduct, but private enterprise to be the operator; for government to promote agriculture by research, advice, education, and demonstration, but not to engage in the distribution of supplies; for maintenance of the war facilities of defense plants in a standby condition; for disposal of surplus goverment property in accordance with law and in the interests of the public welfare. Mr. Brand stated his conviction that "only eternal vigilance and self-disciplined determination and effort on the part of a majority of our citizens will truly preserve our government and the institutions that we, as a people, have cherished for more than a century and a half."

President Baylor, in reviewing the activities of the association, said that 210,000 persons had seen its motion pictures in agricultural education; that it was necessary to reprint the book, "Hunger Signs in Crops." He reported the admission of thirty-five new active members to a total of 468, and he noted the benefits which would mutually accrue if all eligible members of the industry were enrolled.

The favorable cost of fertilizer in comparison with costs of other agricultural purchases and with prices of farm products was noted by Mr. Baylor as 121 to 175 and 196, respectively. He was gratified with the production achievements of the industry in spite of manpower shortage, impossibility of adequate repairs, and uncertainty of transportation. He foresaw problems in governmental competition, postwar re-employment and the providing of the best and most economical plantfood for agriculture. He also urged the necessity of a longer season of distribution, with earlier acceptance of goods by farmers.

The budget, presented by Mr. Baylor, was directed to recognition of the increasing scope of the association's activities. It aggregated $250,000, including $75,000 for the public relations program. For this reason it was recommended that the basic rate of membership dues be increased from 2½ cents to 4 cents per ton of bagged goods produced. This recommendation was adopted, and the budget was approved by unanimous vote.

Postwar Agriculture

The country's soil fights beside and behind its armed forces, said Norris E. Dodd, chief of the Agricultural Ad-

Charles J. Brand
N.F.A. Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

justment Agency; it therefore deserves the same measure of rest, remedial, and rehabilitating care. Soil exploitation from a decade ago left a serious problem of restoration, but the efforts to solve it had so far progressed that agriculture was prepared for its part in the war. Soil building has been far extended. The fertilizer industry has contributed much to this. AAA works to promote the maximum use of plantfood and soil restoratives and to aid to their widest distribution. It has no desire to interfere with the industry, Mr. Dodd said; its purchases give price support. Its desire is only to distribute surpluses of lime and superphosphate.

Fertilizer production has been wonderfully expanded, but it is still not adequate, Mr. Dodd said. The food situation presents difficulties, but progressively increasing records of production are made. American food had a large part in the successful defense of Russia. It has a large part in the war as a whole. The battle to be won on the home front now and when the demand for foodstuffs has lessened is the battle against soil depletion. Events will dictate what must be produced in the postwar period; but soil restoration is fundamental in any program. A cereal-livestock-legume agricultural program will best serve the national welfare which is mutually related to the welfare of the soil. Mr. Dodd expressed confidence that the fertilizer industry would continue to make greater and greater and fully adequate contributions to the program of soil restoration and maintenance.

Fertility Is Fundamental

Fertilizer policies and practices should emphasize the soil, not crops, because it is the soil that is fertilized, said William A. Albrecht, chairman of the department of soils, University of Missouri. Soil science, he advised, is of the utmost importance for the fertilizer business. And in every business the essentials of progress lie in the adoption of new ideas, new discoveries, and new scientific facts. The fertilizer industry has many "pharmacists," he declared, but too few "physicians." It has good "medicines" aplenty to sell, but too few to prescribe these properly; too little knowledge of the needs of the "patient" (the soil), and inadequate equipment to diagnose these.

Food, said Prof. Albrecht, is fabricated soil fertility, comprising a dozen elements, made available by the functioning of the soil—its minerals, its clay, and its humus. He dissertated interestingly and informatively on the chemistry of plant nutrition and its close analogy to that of animals, including man. He urged the scientific consideration of calcium, in lime and in superphosphate. He held that the value of superphosphate was attributable to calcium no less than to phosphorus. He declared that calcium's real service in soil fertility is not to neutralize acidity, but to provide an essential element of growth. He related the calcium content of the soil to the protein content of plants, and emphasized that soil must be somewhat acid to contribute best to plant nutrition. He explained the functioning of clay and humus in plant assimilation of nutritive elements. He urged that the physiologic value of crops be placed above tonnage.

In a number of lantern-slides of photographs, maps, charts, and tabulated data. Prof. Albrecht showed the influence of soil composition on animal life—again including man—its growth and distribution. His illustrations well authenticated his averment that to be well fed is to be happy, and that as the fertilizer business serves agriculture to serve mankind, so, too, does it benefit itself.

Several speakers, especially Executive Secretary Brand, commented on the philosophy of Federal fertilizer control on which the Lemke bill (H.R. 4806) in Congress is constructed. It was the consensus that State control was adequate, as well as preferable from the viewpoint of political economy. Passage of the Lemke bill was not believed to be imminent, and hearings on it are expected.

Southern Farm Problems

Current and postwar problems of agriculture in the Southern States were examined by Walter S. Brown, director of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, who held that agricultural trends and progress are a continuous process, and care must be exercised to prevent loss of existing gains. War demanded little radical change on the part of Southern agriculture, one exception being the increased production of peanuts, which was exhausting the soil. It had been generally beneficial in reducing the excess farm population of the South, although some labor shortages had resulted. Larger output per worker was desirable; so were a better balancing of livestock and crops and a better utilization of land and labor, Mr. Brown said. Increasing percapita national income necessitated full employment for all who want to work and a proper balance between agriculture and manufacturing. In relation to Southern agriculture this called for the goals just mentioned and also for more adequate mechanization of farm work.

Mr. Brown had some doubts on the textile future of cotton under the competition of synthetic fibers, but he felt that other uses would support an adequate demand, although foreign markets were likely to be disappointing. Mechanical picking, as well as cultivation, could be expected, Mr.

—*Continued on page 63*

Fertilizer Wage Rate on Gov't Work Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

The prevailing wage for workers in the fertilizer industry engaged in work under government contract has been raised to 40 cents an hour in all except eleven States where the rate will continue at 50 cents an hour, under an order made public June 21 by Secretary of Labor Perkins. Action was taken under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and has the effect of raising the minimum to the level now prevailing for the industry under the fair labor standards act. The secretary's order states:—

The prevailing minimum wage for employees engaged in the performance of contracts with agencies of the United States government, subject to the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, for the manufacture or supply of superphosphates; and for the manufacture or mixing of concentrated fertilizers from superphosphates, potash and ammoniates is 40 cents per hour or $16 per week of 40 hours, arrived at either upon a time or piecework basis in all states and the District of Columbia other than New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington, in which 11 states the prevailing minimum wage shall continue to be 50 cents an hour or $20 per week of 40 hours arrived at either upon a time or piecework basis in accordance with my determination of August 15, 1939.

This determination shall be effective and its provisions shall apply to all contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations otherwise commenced by the contracting agency on or after July 8, 1944.

Nothing in this determination shall affect such obligations for the payment of minimum wages as an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this determination.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

June 23, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .38 - .40
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E.*...lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd. E.*.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, divd. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.65
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.56 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.55
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 50-kilo lots, dms..kilo.27.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.28.41 - —
500-gram lots, bots.....kilo.29.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .98 - —
Boric,[6] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, tech., dms., returnable, lb. .21½- .22
Caprylic, tech., dms., returnable, lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms., ret..lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, ref'd, bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l. lb. .23½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .22 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Powd. citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5,6] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,6] ref., dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .14¼- —
Cresylic,[1,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-209°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .380 - —
light grade (209°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .680 - —
medium grade (220°-248°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .646 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11¾
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
drms.....lb. .21 - .28
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.15
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 46-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, cone., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .09 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basic acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
50%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more.. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24½- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .62 - .65
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Laurostearic, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[6] light, dms.....lb. .21¼- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., 85%, bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
Acid, muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amides (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .48 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .26 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[6] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
16,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[6] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks.
tanks.....lb. No stocks.
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., c.l.b. works..lb. .65 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, divd., lb. .11¾- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankdagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .27 - .28
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .32 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works...lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,6] s.d., dms....lb. .16¼- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearic,[1,6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .19¼
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
66°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.28.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers.....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers.....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .72
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd...lb. 1.85 - 1.93
granular.....lb. 1.80 - 1.88
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., lit., ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1980-
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- .
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ¼c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks.....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,5,6] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E. gal. .53½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., divd.....gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
3B51, 160 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 16 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .60 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD2BH).
SD2BH, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .63½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works...gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10¾- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .13½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.17.64½- —
19 dms.....gal.17.68 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.17.77 - —
tanks.....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.18.02 - —
18 dms.....gal.18.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.18.68½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0690- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., divd....gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .62½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .57 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .62
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.44	.50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia	lb.	.55	—
Alcohol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works	gal.	.70	.72
Aldol, dms., works	lb.	.13	.15
denat., grd., dms	gal.	1.20	—
Alstris root, bgs	lb.	2.50	Nom.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms	lb.	.79	1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs	lb.	.19	.19½
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.29	.30
Curacao, kgs	lb.	.65	.80
Socotrine, kgs	lb.	.55	.60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	5.45	5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls	lb.	.52	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.32	—
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23½	.25½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.	gal.	.83½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.85½	—
tanks, works	gal.	.80½	—
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1340	—
l.c.l.	lb.	1390	—
tanks	lb.	1200	—
Alphatocopherol, amp	gram	1.00	1.10
Althea root, bls	lb.	.60	.65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16	.18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dlvd. N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40	—
dlvd. N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40	—
potash, gran., bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65	—
Alum potash, chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½	.15
soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.25	5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works	lb.	.35	.40
top grade, ground, kgs., works,	lb.	.60	.67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works	lb.	.10½	.46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.10½	.11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.09½	.10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	.12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Hydrate,[3] heavy, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.024	.031
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.027	.034
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
light, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
bbls., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% AlO_3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point	lb.	.03	.03¼
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.03½	.03½
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.03¾	.04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.17¾	—
contract, works	lb.	.16¾	—
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.20¾	—
contract, works	lb.	.19¾	—
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works	lb.	.78	—
Alumina hydroxide, gel, dried, USP XIII, dms., contract, works	lb.	.75	—
contract, works	lb.	.75	—
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate)			
USP IX, bbls., dms	lb.	.15	.17
Laurate, prec., bbls	lb.	.25	.26
Naphthenates, 1.7%, A1, 50-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18¾	—
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½	—
Resinate, precip., dms	lb.	.15½	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24	—
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.15	1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40	1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.35	1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.60	1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	—
Aluminum, 96-99%, [1,3,4] c.l.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	—
paste,[4] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.56	.60
grade B, 250-lb. dm	lb.	.54	—
ink, 150-lb. dm	lb.	.71	—
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. dm.,	lb.	.58	—
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. dm.,	lb.	.56	—
powder,[4] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.93	—
litho, 150-lb. dm	lb.	.57	—
standard (30XD), 200-lb. dm.,	lb.	.59	—
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. dm.	lb.	.57	—
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40	—
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm.,	lb.	.36	—
Aluminum powd., varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40	—
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40	—

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	13.50	14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	.90
Aminopyrine, dms	lb.	4.00	—
bots.	lb.	4.25	—
Ammonia,[3] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald.,	ton	89.00	—
refrigeration, tanks, wks.	ton	69.00	—
pure, cyls	lb.	.16	—
Aqua, 26°, cbys	lb.	.06¼	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½	—
tanks, works (NH_3 content).	ton	65.00	—
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.44	.47
Bicarbonate, dms	lb.	.0539	.0614
Bichromate,[3] bbls	lb.	.23	.25
Bifluoride, bbls	lb.	.15	.17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.1090	—
powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.1130	—
Bromide, NF, bbls	lb.	.31	.35
dms.	lb.	.32	.36
Carbonate, lump, dms	lb.	.06½	.09¼
cns.	c	14¼	17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.,	lb.	.13	.15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls	lb.	.75	—
dms.	lb.	.80	.85
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.19	.20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, agua).			
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	1.25	1.27
jars	lb.	1.30	1.35
Iodide, NF, bots	lb.	3.71	—
jars	lb.	3.85	—
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12	—
Molybdate,[3] c.p., cryst., kgs.	lb.	1.26	1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs	lb.	.84	.87
purified, dms	lb.	1.10	1.12
Nitrate,[1,4] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., unit, ton, N, delivered	ton	1.51	—
ordnance, bgs., works	ton	46.00	—
tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35	4.50
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55	—
Oleate, dms	lb.	.14	—
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.27	.33
Perchlorate, kgs	lb.	.55	.65
Persulphate, kgs	lb.	.25½	.28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.31	.39
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	.08¼
monobasic, pure, bbls	lb.	.40	.45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	.08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	1.15	1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls	lb.	.15	.18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms	lb.	.54	—
paste, dms	lb.	.15½	—
Sulphamate, bbls., works	lb.	.18	.24
Sulphate,[1,3] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens	ton	28.20	—
Atlantic coast ports	ton	29.20	—
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07¼	—
red, 43%, cbys., works	lb.	.08	—
dms., works	lb.	.06	—
yellow, 35%, cbys., works	lb.	.08	—
dms., works	lb.	.06	—
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls	lb.	.55	—
jars	lb.	.97	—
tech., bbls	lb.	.17	.19
Thioglycolate, 100%, bbls	lb.	7.10	—
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	5.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.00	6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	.17
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	.17½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	.14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dms	lb.	.75	.80
Caproate, dms	lb.	2.75	—
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06	—
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08½	—
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb.	1.72	1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works	lb.	1.10	—
Oleoate, dms., works	lb.	.81	—
Salicylate, bots	lb.	.80	1.25
Stearate, dms., works	lb.	.42	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09	—
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works	lb.	.14	—
refd., dms., works	lb.	.16	—
Anethol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.227	.262
NF, bots	lb.	2.10	2.25
cans	lb.	1.90	2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls	lb.	No prices	
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Anilin[4] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22	.24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs	lb.	.29	.29½
Bulgarian, bgs.	lb.	.29	.29½
Mexican, recleaned, bgs	lb.	.20	.20½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Anisic aldehyde, bots	lb.	2.90	3.00
Annatto,[3] paste, bxs	lb.	.84	.90
Seed, bgs	lb.	.06½	—
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works.	lb.	.55	—
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys	lb.	.17	—
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs.	lb.	.18½	—
Chinese, black, 70%, cs	lb.	.20	.22
Oxide,[1,3] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	—
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.40	—
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton	lb.	2.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	2.20
Apomorphine, bots	oz.	25.20	32.70

OPPORTUNITY for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers!

. . . The Nation's Press Continually Reports New Triumphs For SULFADIAZINE. Let CALCO Help You Profit From This Popularity.

CALCO'S large scale production of Sulfadiazine (see illustration of stock awaiting shipment) now permits supplying of civilian demands as well as those of armed forces.

SULFADIAZINE has demonstrated its unusually high effectiveness and low toxicity in the treatment of pneumonia, pneumococcic infections, and hemolytic streptococcus and staphylococcic infections. That's why its popularity as "The Drug Of Choice" for these uses is mounting steadily.

Endorsed by the Surgeon General's office for the armed forces, Sulfadiazine, it is conservatively estimated, has been employed in the treatment of more than 6,000,000 cases in the comparatively short time since its introduction.

Now that Calco is able to supply this famous chemotherapeutic agent for civilian use, it is available to all ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers. It is the drug of choice to meet the demands of the increasing market for sulfas.

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK — Calco — NEW JERSEY

Sulfadiazine Cures Resistant Malady

Ends Actinomycosis Which Had Defied Other Drugs

Chicago—Sulfadiazine treatment abruptly terminated a stubborn case of actinomycosis, according to authentic reports recently made public here.

The disease had grown progressively worse for over a year before the Sulfadiazine treatment was started with one gram doses by mouth every four hours. A week later the quantity was cut to 1 Gm. four times a day. This dosage was maintained for the duration of the treatment, 120 consecutive days.

Two Weeks Required

It was fully two weeks before any noticeable improvement in the lesions could be observed. However, in the ensuing weeks, the abscesses disappeared and the scars actually dissolved, leaving the skin practically in a normal condition after physician and patient had almost despaired.

The urine and blood, checked at frequent intervals, remained normal during the treatment.

Other CALCO Products:

Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nikethamide
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(Powder—Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
Phenothiazine
(For Veterinarian Use)

ARMY E NAVY

Acids

★

CITRIC

LACTIC

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TARTARIC

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

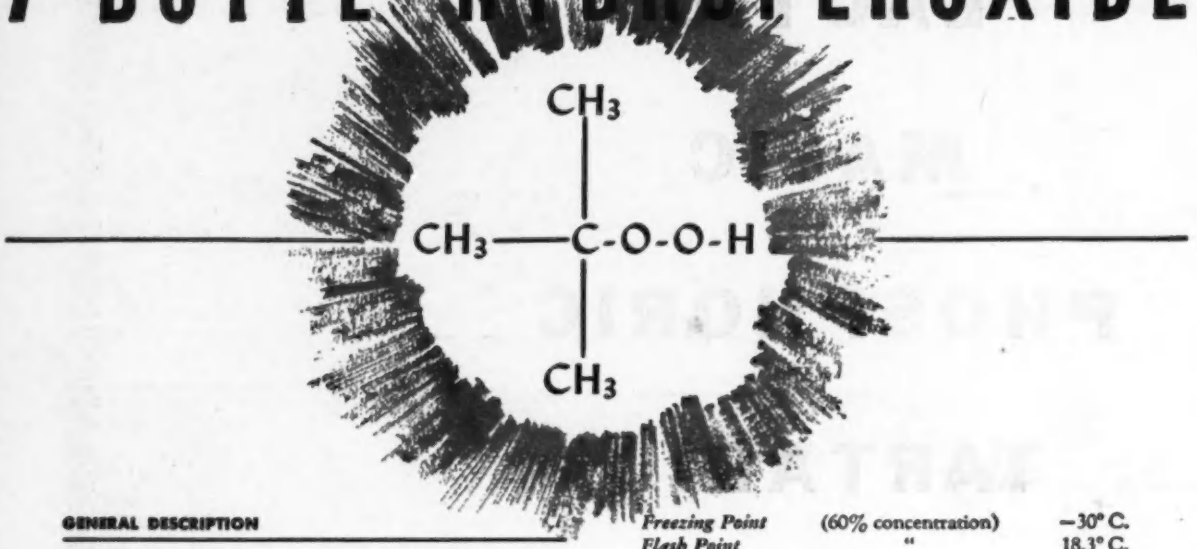
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. 16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 12.25 - —
Argois, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 70.00 -72.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars.....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots.....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .58 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton.48.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05½- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines.ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
c.c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.33.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Asphaltum, gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
290-295 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines, ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross wght., Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.75 - 8.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
Barium chloride, pure, bbls., kgs., lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss. No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.38.00 - —
Barytes, floated, paper bags, c.l., St. Louis..ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.60 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .65 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Bensidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .29
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, s.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb, No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works. .lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.36 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 2.81 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.55
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62 - 66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphurcarbolate, bots.....lb. 2.71 - 2.76
fib. dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 2.71 - 2.76
cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[2] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06560- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .0[2] - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. No stocks
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60

Commercial

t-BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE*



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

t-Butyl Hydroperoxide is a new, organic, alkyl peroxide which offers extremely interesting possibilities. It is standardized at a concentration of 60% (10.66% available oxygen). Use of the proper activators increases the rate of release of the oxygen.

SUGGESTED USES

1. As a catalytic agent in one or two phase polymerizations. (t-Butyl Hydroperoxide has proved to be an excellent catalyst for polymerizing Styrene, as well as certain Elastomers such as Buna S.)
2. As a drying accelerator in oils, paints, varnishes, etc.
3. As a combustion accelerator for heavy fuel oils used in Diesel engines.
4. As an accelerator in the curing of synthetic resins.
5. As an accelerator in the vulcanization of certain synthetic rubbers.
6. As an oxidation agent for laboratory purposes.

PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight		90
Specific Gravity	@ 25° C. (60% concentration)	0.859
Boiling Point	"	82–83° C.
Freezing Point	(60% concentration)	—30° C.
Flash Point	"	18.3° C.
Refractive Index @ 25° C.	"	1.3960
Available Oxygen	"	10.66%
Color	"	Water White
pH of 1 part 60% Conc. in 10 parts water		4
Stability		Completely stable up to 76.6° C.
Solubility:	60% concentration in water	11%
	Water in 60% concentration	5%
	In short chain aliphatics	Excellent
	In aromatics	Excellent

ACTIVATORS

Hydroquinone and other similar organic reducing agents have proved to be efficient secondary catalysts in polymerization reactions (when used in quantities up to 0.1% of t-Butyl Hydroperoxide), greatly increasing the efficiency of polymerization. When use requires quick release of oxygen, the same proportions of Hydroquinone mentioned above have proved efficient.

• • •

For experimental samples of this interesting new peroxide, write the Union Bay State Chemical Company, Peroxide Division, 50 Harvard St., Cambridge 42, Massachusetts.

*U.S. PATS. 2176407 & 2223807

UBS

UNION BAY STATE
Chemical Company

Serving Industry with Creative Chemistry

ORGANIC CHEMICALS · SYNTHETIC LATEX · SYNTHETIC RUBBER
PLASTICS · INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES · DISPERSIONS
COATING COMPOUNDS · IMPREGNATING MATERIALS · COMBINING CEMENTS

Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .75 - 1.00
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls. same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
50%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - .
soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .28 - .37
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .15
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls..... ....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - . .
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.29 - 1.46
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.32 - 1.46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
Bone meal, fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¾- .06
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0225- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .09¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .06 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans,lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
f.o.b. ex car, Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
ex whse., Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., pred., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R...lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.54 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.06
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works....ton.50.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
73-75%, dms., l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.96

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.29 - —
10-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs. dms.. lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, dens. fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.80
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -13.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19¼
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.80 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 1.88 - 1.99

SPOT DELIVERIES

HOMOMENTHOL TECHNICAL

Zinc Stearate, U.S.P.
Heavy Calcined Magnesia
Dicalcium Phosphate Food Grade
Zinc Sulfate
Glyceryl Monostearate, Edible Beads

ZINC CHLORIDE SOLID

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

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NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE •• NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Camphor, natural	lb.	No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½- —
5 to 9 bbls	lb.	.45 - —
1 to 4 bbls	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.48 - .55
USP, g.an., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.83 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.84 - —
Monobromate, dms	lb.	3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides	lb.	No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .71
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.66 - .67
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.68 - .70
Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80 - —
99%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).		
Diethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - .07¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Carbon tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 53¼-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.69 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52¾-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.83 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.	lb.	1.30 - 1.40
decorticated, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .75
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 50%, gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24½- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis	lb.	.25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.18½- .19
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.20½- .21
Cassia,[1]	lb.	No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton	75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton	2.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.	lb.	19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50 - —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.27 - .28
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.19½- .20
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - —
bgs., works	lb.	.37 - —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works	ton	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton	32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton	30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.	lb.	.50 - .60
Roman, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] g r a n., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers: plants in South.	ton	30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton	41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0285- .0370
tanks, works	lb.	.0225- .0310
powdered, 65% tannin	lb.	.065 - .0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton	7.50 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton	9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt 99.5%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton	12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton	19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton	41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.98 - .98
dms.	lb.	.90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 - —
Chlorine,[2,6,8] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
contracts	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
2 wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
1 wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 - .22
USP, dms	lb.	.30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07¼- —
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06¼- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton	16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, bot.	lb.	6.00 - 6.00
Cinchona bark,[6] red, qu'l, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.	lb.	.19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.82 + .12¼*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.86 + .12¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .12¼*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.82 + .12¼*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.86 + .12¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .12¼*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.	lb.	3.70 - 3.80
cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.		
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.53 - .55½
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.52 - .55
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[6] jars	lb.	.91 - 1.13
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar	lb.	.19½- .20
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	No prices
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l. works	bbl.	8.75 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 - —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	.83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co_2, kgs.	lb.	1.35 - —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.34 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

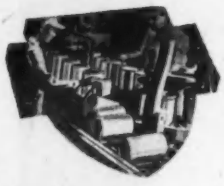
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	lb.	.75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.18 - .20
blue, bls.	lb.	.18 - .20

AGAIN GENERAL CHEMICAL CREATES NEW FACILITIES FOR SULFURIC ACID TO SERVE AMERICAN INDUSTRY

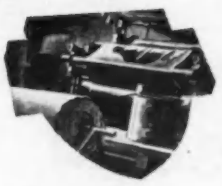
Petroleum
Alkylation, sulfonation, and improving color, odor, and stability of petroleum products

Rayon
Used in the spinning bath in rayon manufacture.

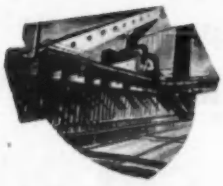
Steel
For pickling of steel sheets and castings; removes oxides and scales.



Paints
Raw material in production of pigments; for sulfonating drying oils.

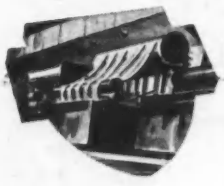


Sulfonation
Sulfonating vegetable oils for water, fire, and mildew-proofing fabrics and textiles



Coke By-Products
For washing toluene and benzene, raw materials for dyestuffs and explosives.

Fertilizers
Used in super phosphate and ammonium sulfate production.



Textiles
For carbonizing wools and for the dyeing bath in production of textiles.

GRADES OR STRENGTHS
Standard: From 60° Baume to 65% Oleum (114.6% H_2SO_4)
Special High Purity:
Diamond—66° Baume, Carboys Only
Crystal —66° Baume, 98% H_2SO_4
From Carboys to Tank Cars & Barges
RECENTLY RELEASED: New technical information on physical and chemical properties of Fluosulfonic Acid. Write nearest Technical Service office for Bulletin 33A.

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Pacific Coast Technical Service Offices:
Los Angeles • San Francisco • Seattle, Wenatchee and Yakima (Wash.)
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd.. bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[6] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 9.95 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd., same basis, 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 9.95 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.59 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.44 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l..ton. 45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, cots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar, oil,[2] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works..gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .13 - .18½
solution, tanks, works.....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —

Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same oasis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09¾- —

Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —

Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .28 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, ogs., c.l...100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
Dextrin, corn, white, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP., bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. 55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2040- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2240- —
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .2110- .2280
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2160- .2330
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2010- .2180
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22¾- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 30° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobensene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1,6] S.D. dms., dlvd. E., gal. .56 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E...gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .16 - .2-
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .2-
Oxide, perfume grade, cns....lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton. 68.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .42
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls....lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.....lb. 13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns., lb. 12.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb. 27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.45 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6, cns...lb. 13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb. 17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5, cns....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb. 18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —

ENCO SOLICITS INQUIRIES
for
TARTARIC ACID
LACTIC ACID
CREAM OF TARTAR
BENZOATE OF SODA
ENCOLOID (SOYA LECITHIN)
BLEACHING POWDER
PHOSPHORIC ACID
CHLORATE OF POTASH
SAPONIN
ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MU-6-1990
NEUBERG CHEMICALS

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 5.55 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 5.55 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

26	Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	.70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	1.00
53	Victoria violet	lb.	.80	1.00
165	Lake red C	lb.	.70	.80
170	Fast red A[4]	lb.	.56	.60
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	.90
189	Lake red R, powd	lb.	3.00	3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	.42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42	.45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	2.00
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	.80
289	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	1.00
290	Chrome black F	lb.	.85	.88
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.83	.90
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	.85
326	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.25
365	Chyrophenin G	lb.	.58	.70
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	1.30
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80	.85
401	Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	.60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	.70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60	.70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	.73
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.55	.57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	.68
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	.50
502	Direct azorin G	lb.	.75	.80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	1.00
529	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	1.00
531	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	.54
532	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	.45
592	Direct green B	lb.	.50	.55
594	Direct green G	lb.	.50	.55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	.73
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	.50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	.18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	.25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	.50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	.50
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	.54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	.50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	.80

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. 36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base lb 6.00
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. .95 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .60 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobensene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
832 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers works or warehouse).
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
824 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol Red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[4].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
181 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
693 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .50 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
617 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .65 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .26 - .27
Emetine[6] hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .80 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., divd. E....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842 - —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —

M-300 Makes More ARLEX Available

Ten Times as Much Allowed Without Certification or Application to WPB

ARLEX, Atlas Commercial Sorbitol Solution, has been made easier to get by WPB Allocation Order M-300, Schedule 20, which went into effect June 1. M-300 replaces M-270, under which ARLEX has been distributed since December 1942. Naturally the needs of war will continue to make commitments dependent upon the current situation. Now, ARLEX can be more easily secured for most civilian use.

M-300, Section 20, Provides . . .

1 55-gallons (600-lbs.) maximum of ARLEX can be secured simply by sending us your order. No certification required.

2 If your requirements do not exceed 6,000 lbs. per month, application to WPB is not necessary. Simply send us your order, certifying use, before the 18th of the month preceding your desired delivery month.

3 If your requirements exceed 6,000 lbs. per month, application may be made on form WPB 2945, to WPB, Chemicals Division, Washington, to cover one allocation period, which extends from the 1st of one month to the 1st of the next month. Applications should be received in Washington before the 12th of the month prior to the allocation period.

Should you have any questions regarding the availability of ARLEX, we shall be glad to discuss them with you.

ARLEX

(Atlas Commercial Sorbitol Solution)

used in manufacturing foods and confections, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, tobaccos, cork products, leather, adhesives, cellulose products, textiles, protective coatings and other products . . .

As a Conditioner	Chemically	Physiologically
Narrow Humectant Range	Hexahydroxylic Character	Bland, Sweetish Taste
Non-Volatility	Neutral Reaction	Non-Irritant
High Viscosity	Virtual Absence of Reducing Substances	Moderate Osmotic
Chemical Stability	Does Not Decompose to Acrolein	Pressure
Wide Compatibility	Stability to Light and Air	Assimilability

Arlex: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

CHEMICALS ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington 99, Del. • *Offices in principal cities* • *Cable Address—Atpowco*

Ethylene dichloride, dms., l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.9792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .20½
tanks, works	lb.	.15½- —
Monoethylether, d m s., c. l., works	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- .16½
tanks, works	lb.	.13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.12½- .15½
tanks, works	lb.	.10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works	lb.	.57 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.55 -10.75
Ethylidinaniliin, dms	lb.	.45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	5.25 - —
smaller lots	lb.	5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms	lb.	2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls	lb.	.12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 -17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons	ton.	17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks.	ton.	9.75 - 12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons	ton.	12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons	ton.	20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Indian, bgs	lb.	.16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.	lb.	.17¾- .18¼
Indian, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Morocco, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.13½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.14½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works	ton.	72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis	ton.	78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast	ton.	66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls	lb.	.09 - —
kegs	lb.	.11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs	lb.	.13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 96-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines	net ton.	33.00 - —
65%, mines	net ton.	32.00 - —
60%, mines	net ton.	31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines	net ton.	30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,5,9] bbls., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0550- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0490- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0540- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0360- —
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines	ton.	12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	3.00 - —
Chicago	ton.	4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10 - —
c.l., works	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - .20
tanks, works	lb.	.09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works	gal.	.75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd	lb.	.18½- .19¼
Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls	lb.	.32 - —
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.30 - —
No. 3, bbls	lb.	.28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.16 - —
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.15 - —
No. 3, bbls	lb.	.12½- —

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.45 - —
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.30 Nom.
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.,	lb.	No stocks
extract, bbls	lb.	No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:— Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06 - —
Bayonne, 70 oct., tanks	gal.	.092 - —
72-74 octane	gal.	.092 - .094
California, 78 oct., tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.06 - .06⅛
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.06⅛- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06⅛- .07
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.07⅛- .07⅛
natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.04⅜- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 70-72 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06⅛- .06⅛
Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	.90 - .97
export, cases	lb.	1.00 -. —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in:—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.		
Gelsemium: root, bls	lb.	.23 - .25
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96% cns., dms	lb.	3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls	lb.	No stocks
Calicut, bgs	lb.	.23½- .24
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	.25 - .25½
unbleached, bgs	lb.	.25¼ Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.30 - .31
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.24 - .24½
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.23½- .24
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).		
Glaubers salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[5] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- —
18/88, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½- —

Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.

hide, producers,[1,5] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 - .34½

Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices on glues made wholly of imported materials; inside prices on glues made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,5] CP, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C	lb.	.18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

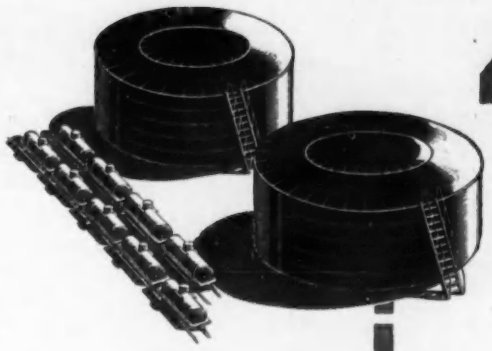
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾- —
tanks	lb.	.12¾- —
soapiye, 80%, dms., tanks, c.l., l.c.l.	lb.	.11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between Zone A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

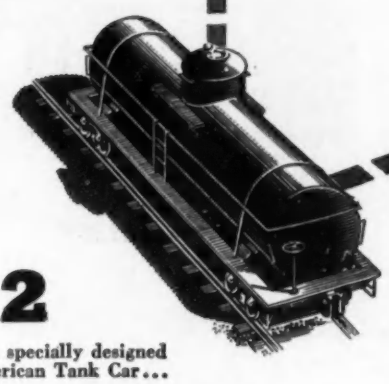
Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22 - —
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.,	oz.	20.75 -21.60
acid-yellow, bots	lb.	18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00 - —
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs	lb.	6.25 - 6.50
Grain of Paradise, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., works	lb.	.04½- —
70-75% bgs., same basis	lb.	.05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis	lb.	.05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis	lb.	.06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis	lb.	.07 - —
90% and up, same basis	lb.	.08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose	lb.	.08¼- —
white, choice, loose	lb.	.08⅝- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).		
Green, brilliant,[2] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis	lb.	3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33 - —



1

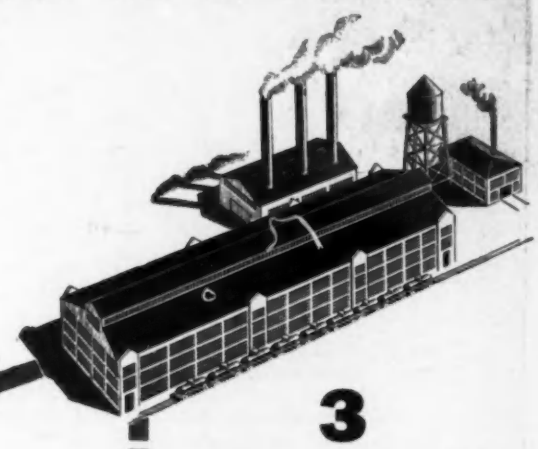
Chemicals stored safely in a General American Terminal...



2

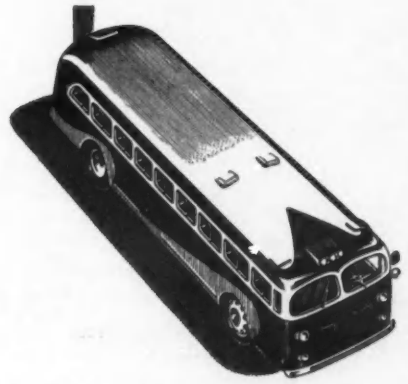
Shipped in a specially designed General American Tank Car...

4 Important Steps in the Life of a Plastic



3

To a modern Plastics Factory using General American Welded Equipment...



4

Finished Plastic becomes part of lightweight, efficient General American Aerocoach — in the Nation's wartime transportation service.

GATX GENERAL AMERICAN

GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION

Chicago

Builders and operators of specialized railroad freight cars

Bulk liquid storage terminals

Pressure vessels and other welded equipment

Aerocoach motor coaches

Process equipment of all kinds

Precooling service for fruits and vegetables

One of a series of advertisements designed to show General American's contribution to everyday living and our part in the efficiency of American Industry during war and peace.

Green, chrome, reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .28
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .12½- .18
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¾- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10¾- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis lb. .05¾- —
Gum, copal, E. I., black, bold, scraped, bgs., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. 17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. 17½- —
dust, same basis....lb. 05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. 16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Gum, copal, Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. hig
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .29¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .25½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .69½- .
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- .
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .1
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .09¾- .1
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .1
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.6
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stock
Powd., bbls.....lb. No stock
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse. lb. 1.40 Nom
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 -
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 -
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½-
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 -
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 -
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 -
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 -
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½-
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 -
x, same basis.....lb. .36 -
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 -
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 -
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 -
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 -
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 -
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 -
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾-
extra, same basis.....lb. .23½-
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾-
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 -
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 -
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 -
superior, No. 1, same basis. lb. .41 -
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 -
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 -
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼-
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 -
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 -
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½ higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .75 - .8
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .6
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .1
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .3
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. 1.40 Nom
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.6
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .1
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.5
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.0
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton.8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

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ALUMINUM
CHLORIDE
ANHYDROUS

HOOKER SPECIFICATIONS

DESCRIPTION: Light gray colored solid
PURITY: Aluminum Chloride ..... 99% Minimum
Iron ..... 0.10% Maximum
Heat of Solution ..... 550 calories/gram minimum
SIZE: COARSE—Largest lump not over one inch
FINE—Practically all passes #20 screen

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GOOD QUALITY CATALYST

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As a catalyst in the following types of reactions:

CONDENSATION • ISOMERIZATION
POLYMERIZATION • HALOGENATION
FRIEDEL-CRAFTS REACTION

For use in the manufacture of:

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS • PHARMACEUTICALS
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Hooker
CHEMICALS

ARMY E NAVY

5441

emlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks
tanks, works	lb.	No stocks
enbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.35
enna leaves, bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.22 - .28
eptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 - —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10 - —
7°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 - —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	lb.	.20 - —
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55 - —
exaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.10 - —
exalin (see Cyclohexanol).		
examethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32 - —
150 to 1,850 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.38 - —
ifb. ctns., same basis	lb.	.40 - —
exane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 - —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.20 - —
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55 - —
exanol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 - —
omatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	37.50 -42.00
oofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago	unit.	4.50 - 4.75
ops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56 - 1.50
orehound, bls.	lb.	.10½- .12
ydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices
ydrastine, bots.	oz.	20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	20.00 - —
ydrastinine, 15 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95 - —
ydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
ydrofuramide, dms., ifb. cns., works	lb.	.30 - .40
ydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb.		.03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.15½- .18½
ydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90 - .94
ydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd.	lb.	4.50 - —
yoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram.		4.50 - —
yoscyamine, bots.	oz.	20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	20.00 -37.50
ypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.42 - —
No. 2	lb.	.34 - —
xtract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.24 - —
No. 2	lb.	.16 - —

I

thammol, N.F., bots.	lb.	2.45 - 4.30
dian red (see Red, Indian).		
digo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16½- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½- .85
dol, CP, bots.	lb.	23.00 -24.00
sect flowers (see Pyrethrum).		
dine, crude, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net	lb.	1.28½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars	lb.	2.00 - 2.10
doform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95 - 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20 - —
pecac[6] root, bgs.	lb.	No prices
powd., bgs.	lb.	No prices
rish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
powd.	lb.	.40 - .50
ron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys., lb.		.17 - —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½- .07½
djns.	lb.	.10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb.		.70 - .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 .97
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.30 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.53
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18 - 3.37
syrup, bots., cbys.	lb.	.39 - .53
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.33 - .37
powd., cns.	lb.	.52 - —
kgs.	lb.	.47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).		
Phosphate, ferric, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb.		.17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).		
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb.		.10¼- —
ron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms. lb.		.33 - .39
scales, dms.	lb.	.49 - .53
Oxalate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23½- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½- .26½
ron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½- .26½
sobornyl triocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works	gal.	4.95 - —
sobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works	lb.	.0860- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0760- —
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	.102 - —
sopentane, dms., works	gal.	.45 - .60
sophorone, dms., works	lb.	.26 - —
sopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
sopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- .12
Ether, tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).		
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
tanks	lb.	.04½- —
sopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52 - .54
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85 - —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60 - .80

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.42 - .44
Kaolin (see China clay).		
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.33 - .34
Kerosene at refinery:—		
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks,	gal.	.04½- .04¾
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank,	gal.	.071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk,	gal.	.04¼- .04½
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04⅝- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07½- .08
46 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07⅝
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07⅝- .08
San Francisco, tanks	gal.	.11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.35
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).		
Lard,[1,6] city, trcs.	100 lbs.	.1340 Nom
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	.1325 Nom
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.25 - 3.50
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25 - —
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.30 - .31
Greek, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80 - —
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
select, bls.	lb.	.90 - .98
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).		
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l.	lb.	.05¾- .06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½- .13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - .12¾
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18¼- .22¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger,	lb.	.11 - .11¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.11¼- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 - .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .20¾
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 - .22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- .23¼
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 - .28
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½- .28¾

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over, no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.07¾- —
Lead, blue, basic sulph., bbls., l.c.l., divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.	lb.	2.80 - —
jars	lb.	2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- —
Metallic paste, works	lb.	.19¾- .21
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.14¼- .17
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼- —
Other points	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 - —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½- —
other points	lb.	.09¾- —

TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO

Looking for a Fast-Bodying Oil?

Look into

TIO OIL

The New "Activated" Linseed Oil

NO oil can fit *all* formulations and product price requirements. "Seven-Ten" doesn't claim to. But one thing is sure: With Tung, Perilla and other oils on the unobtainable or scarce list, you are overlooking a good bet if you don't try this new, fast-bodying oil which is being so favorably received all around.

Seven-Ten Oil is not only available but it comes in V, Z3 and 10-M viscosities, with the following typical characteristics and properties:

	Viscosity V	Viscosity Z3	Viscosity 10-M
Viscosity in Poises	9	46	600
Specific Gravity—15.5° C.	.9675	.9695	.9750
Weight per gal. (lbs.)	8.01	8.03	8.07
Gallons per lb.	.1248	.1245	.1239
Acid Number	12	14	16
Iodine Number	143	134	110
Refractive Index	1.4881	1.4910	1.4918
Color (G)	14	14	15
Gel Time at 565° F.	99 Min.	55 Min.	20 Min.

The above gel times give a good idea of the bodying rates of Seven-Ten Oil. The time-saving feature of this oil is shown further by the following direct comparison made with linseed oil of Z2 viscosity in processing batches of ester gum general purpose varnishes.

Base Oil	Processing Time	Varnish Visc. (G-H)
TIO OIL, V	90 min.	U
TIO OIL, Z3	62 min.	W-
TIO OIL, 10-M	24 min.	X
Linseed Oil, Z2	114 min.	V

In each case, ester gum was heated with 80 gallons of the base oil to 600° F and held for a hot paddle string, checked with 20 gallons base oil, and thinned to 66% non-volatile.

"Seven-Ten is *all* linseed oil—it contains no other rapid bodying oils or special resin. Fast-bodying, quick-setting, hard through drying, requiring no unusual technique or special equipment in handling, it is proving very attractive to manufacturers of varnishes, flats and enamels.

For complete information and test samples, address nearest branch office.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston (National-Boston Lead Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.), Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Brothers Co.)

Lead, red, dry, 97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., 100-lb. dms..lb .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms., lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 18% Pb, 60-gal. dms. lb. .08¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., smaller lots, E. frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —

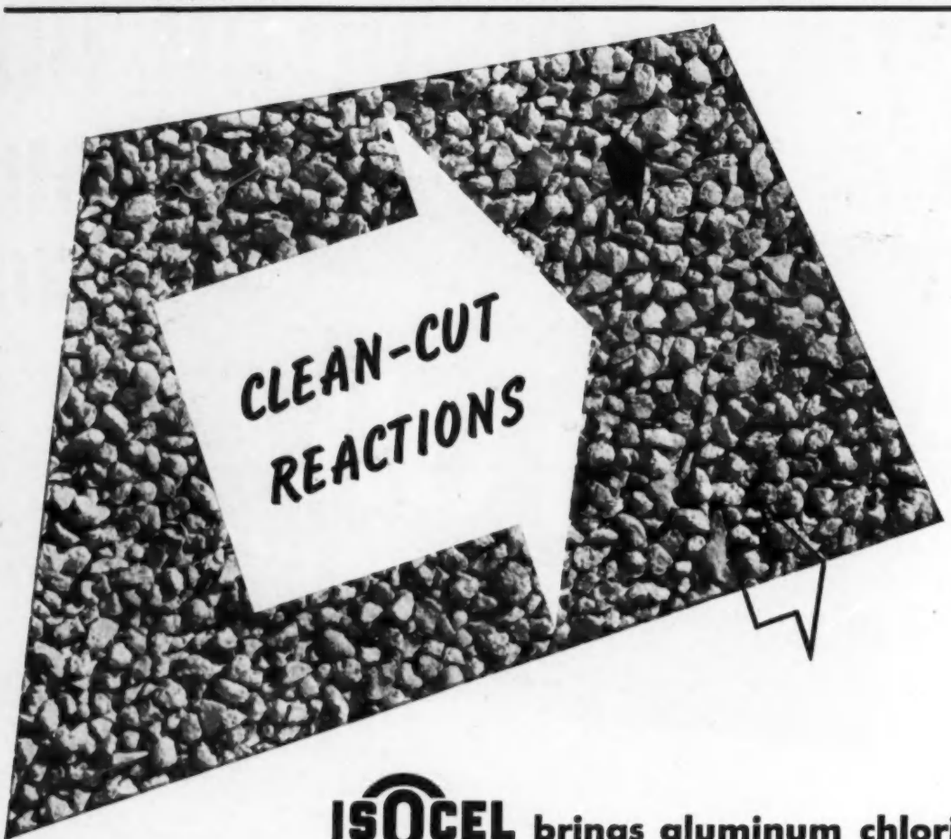
Lead, white, basic carb., dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd., other points..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13½- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .42
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns...lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .68
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Manistique, Mich..ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.15.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.18.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime, hydrated, San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Linden flors with leaves, bls...lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs. works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., (20 tons)..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l...lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -28.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 7.00 -10.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .96 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
kgs. ....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¼- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08½- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¼- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18



ISOCEL brings aluminum chloride UNDER CONTROL

Isocel is a prepared catalyst — a bauxite carrier impregnated with aluminum chloride. It produces a clean-cut, smooth isomerization reaction — and controls or entirely eliminates the reactor corrosion often experienced when aluminum chloride is used alone or in sludge form. This hard granular material is available for all processes utilizing aluminum chloride as a catalyst.

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We have specialized in the development of bauxite both as a catalyst and as a catalyst carrier. In developing Isocel, we have also studied applications of bauxite as a carrier for many other catalytic materials. Before figuring the costs of a new catalyst or reagent using adsorbent materials, let us tell you how economically we can make it.

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Are you keeping pace with the generals?

AT THE MOMENT you read this, the fighting may be at its highest pitch.

And postwar thinking may seem unpatriotic to you.

Yet, if you don't plan ahead, as the Generals do, what good is the Victory going to be?

SO, DON'T WAIT . . . Now is the time—not when the Victory Parade starts—to do some postwar thinking on your own.

You say to yourself, "How about the ten-million-odd men in uniform? A whole slew of their equipment and food comes in metal containers.

"Things like ammunition . . . beer . . . medical supplies . . . distress signals . . . emergency rations . . . you name it.

"The tin container protects these things well. Many of the men that open these containers are learning that *'nothing protects like the can.'* They're learning a new appreciation of tin. Maybe *I* can capitalize on this new appreciation, when these men are demobilized and become civilian consumers again."

Are you one of those making plans for getting their share of this future market?

AND ON THE HOME FRONT... Many millions of people who used to buy on price have been won over to buying on quality. Maybe they will go back to price-buying again. But how about a restyled package which glows with "quality atmosphere"? This might hold some of them to quality-buying. It's worth thinking about.

And lastly, there's a huge reservoir of retail goods which must be made to bring stocks up to the 1941 level. Lots of these goods are packaged. Lots of them will be packaged in cans.

Canco has unparalleled research and manufacturing experience for helping you with your engineering and production problems. Consult our representative or write to . . .

CANCO

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

For Victory, buy and hold War Bonds

Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
85-90%, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.. lb. .09 - -

Mangrove bark, E. Afr., if and when available, bgs., based on freight $18, insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account.....ton.70.00 - —
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
California, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Chilean, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Portuguese, wild, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs. 500 lbs..lb.16.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb.16.75 -16.90
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .73
30%, pails.....lb. 1.19 - 1.21
50%, pails.....lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Mercury (see Quicksilver)
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.17
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.34 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.lb. 3.90 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.00 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 2.34 - 2.36
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).

Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.49 - 1.54
dms.....lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½ - —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Basis prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.
synthetic,[2,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½ - —
2, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .36½ - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½ - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½ - —
3, divd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .52½ - .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½ - —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .0722- —
Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., divl.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los An., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1., gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .26
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and Other Branded Paint Materials list.)
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.43.50 - —

NEW AND USEFUL OILS WITH PROPERTIES ALL THEIR OWN

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!
BIG DRYING NEWS!

BAKER
Announces
two new CASTUNG oils possessing notable drying characteristics
CASTUNG 150
CASTUNG 350*
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Characteristics:
All oil — no chemicals added . . . U-V body for ease of handling . . . practical equivalent of Z3 bodied oil . . . one-seventh body of Z3 oil . . . bodies almost as quickly . . . specially suited to non-oil-reactive and non-heat-reactive resins now available . . . provides notable decrease in tack free time . . . light in color . . . low acid numbers . . . no pigment reactivity . . . non-after-yellowing . . . available now . . . no end use or government allocation.

DEHYDRATED CASTOR OILS
suitable for
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVILIAN PROTECTIVE COATINGS, MARITIME FINISHES, SPAR VARNISH, ELECTRICAL INSULATION VARNISHES, NON-FOULING PAINTS,

*CASTUNG 150 bodies faster than CASTUNG 350. Both oils have been investigated with critical laboratory study.

CASTUNG

THE BAKER CASTOR OIL COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1857
Office, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y. • Plants, Jersey City and Bayonne, N. J.

Mica, wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs, lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04¼- —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05¼- —
paper bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs, c.l. ..... lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E.; less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls. .lb. .12½- —
Zone B. ..... lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .14½- —
Zone B. ..... lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H. N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls. ..... lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls. ..... lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works. ..... lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .26¾- .27½

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1. .gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis. ..... gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis. ..... ton. 26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis. ..... ton. 29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis. ..... ton. 34.60 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd. .lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works. .lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works. ..... lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works. .lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works. .lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works. .lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. .lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07 - .09
tanks ..... lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. .lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis. ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. .lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms. .lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms. ..... lb. .08 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs. ..... oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. ..... oz. 10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs. ..... oz. 9.60 - —
cns., 25 ozs. ..... oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs. ..... oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs. ..... oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5 oz. bots. oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. ..... oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs. ..... oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. ..... oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works. .lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works. .lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns. ..... lb. .12 - .13
Musk, sat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. 40.00 -45.00
synth., ambretta, cns., 100 lbs. or more. .lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. ..... lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. ..... lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. ..... lb. 4.25 - 9.85
5 lbs. ..... lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs. ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.90
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .18 - .19
Montana, brown, bgs. ..... lb. .10¾- .11¼
yellow, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .12¼
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance, $1. Any difference for buyers' account, ton. 65.00 - —
crushed, same basis. ..... ton. 75.00 - —
J2, whole, bgs., same basis. ... ton. 55.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. .lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. .lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis. .lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works. .lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis. .lb. .08½- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis. .lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms. .lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. .ton. 12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y. .ton. 15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns. ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls. ..... lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms. ..... lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,5] black, bbls. ..... lb. .35 - .39
Salt,[6,5] bbls. ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[2] sulfate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. .lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs. ..... lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms. ..... kilo 13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs. ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Nikethamide, bots., cbys. ..... lb. 18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works. ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb .09 - —
tanks ..... lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis. .lb. .28 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. .lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. .lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol A used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. .lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen,[6] solut., tanks, ton N.10 8.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.

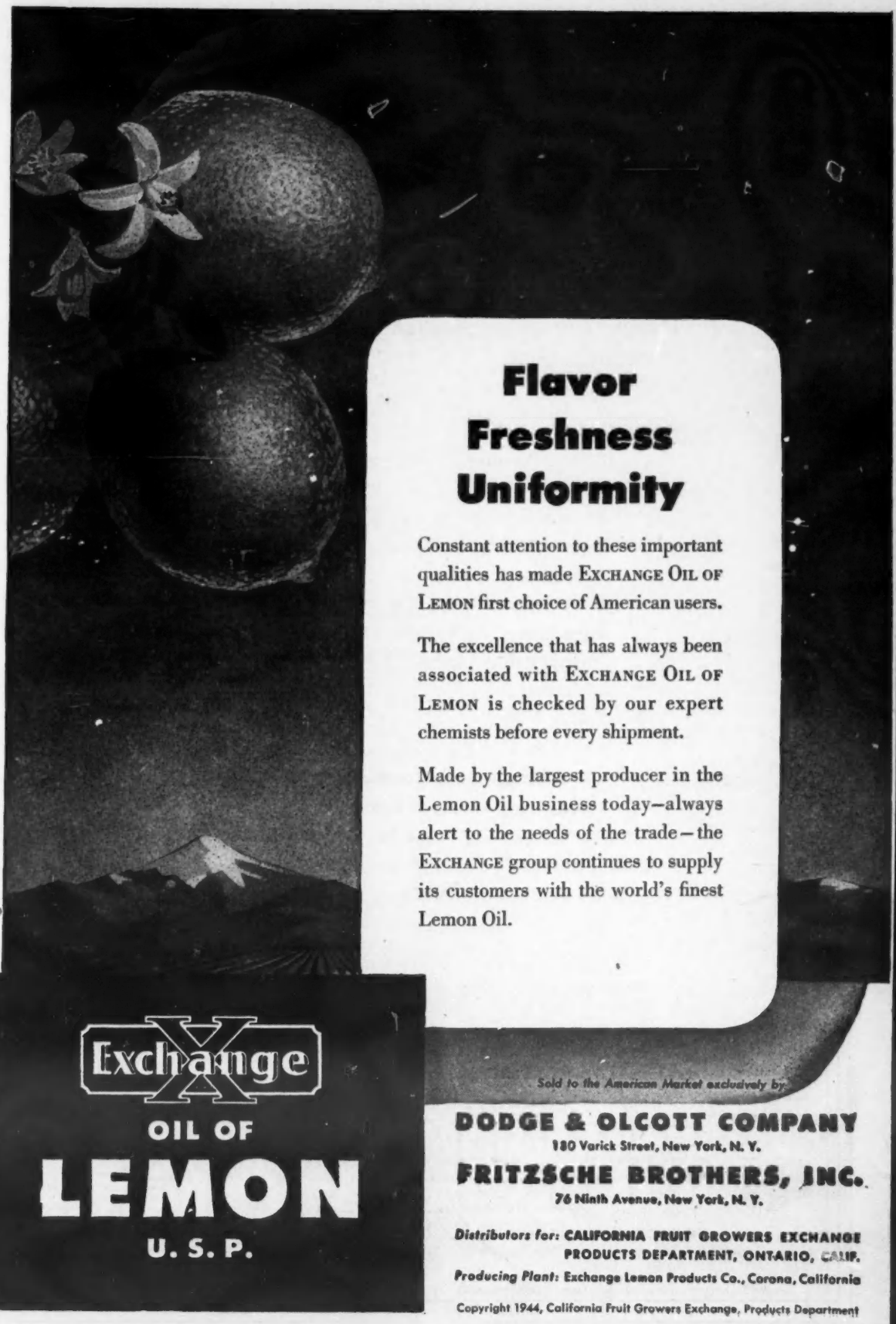
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works. ..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 ÷ .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works. .lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis. ..... lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - .45
Chinese ..... lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 95's bgs. ..... lb. .55 - .56
grinding, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .46
West Indian, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .34¼- .34½
Nux vomica, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works. .lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3. .gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3. ..... gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3. ..... gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3. ..... gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd. .lb. .85 - —

Oil, almond, bitter, artl. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A. ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots. ..... lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angelica root, bots. ..... lb. No stocks
Seed, bots. ..... lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns. ..... lb. .54 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks. ..... lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns. ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns. .lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers. .lb. 25.00 Nom.
Brasilian, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.35
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns. .lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works. ..... gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns. .lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Calamus, cns. ..... lb. 22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns. .lb. No stocks
white, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns. ..... lb. 10.00 -12.50
rectified, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 -15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns. .lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns. ..... lb. 20.00 -22.00
Cardamom, bots. ..... lb. 24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns. ..... lb. 12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l. .lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
cns. ..... lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l. .lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —

Oil, castor, dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l. .lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1830- —
tanks ..... lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1690- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1730- —
tanks ..... lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l. .lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l. .lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l. .lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. .lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms. ..... lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots. ..... lb. 24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots. ..... lb. 36.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Java, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove, USP, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. .lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms. ..... lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. .gal. .88 - —
tankcar ..... gal. .83 - .85
Codliver,[6] med., USP, bbls., dms. .gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Coriander, bots. ..... lb. 28.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works. .lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .16¾- .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, d'vd. E. .lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. .lb. .06¼- —



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Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

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Oil, cottonseed,[1,6] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms.	lb.	.16¼-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E.,	lb.	.03⅝-	—
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.	lb.	.16½-	—
Creosote (see C).			
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.	lb.	No prices.	
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cumin, bots.	lb.	8.00 -	10.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	12.00 -	—
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	5.10 -	5.50
weed, bots.	lb.	5.50 -	5.75
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.25 -	2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.00 -	2.75
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram, per million units.		.14 -	—
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units.		.001 -	—
200,000 or more A units, per million units.		.30 -	—
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil), Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	13.00	-15.75
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	14.00	-16.50
Russian, cns.	lb.	15.50 -	—
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	2.00 -	2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	20.00	-22.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	2.84
Juniper berry, cns.	lb.	12.00	-16.00
wood, tecn., cns.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.30
Lard,[6] common, 1 bbl.	lb.	.14 -	—
extra, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14½-	—
Winter, strained, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	—
prime, burning, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	—
ined, bbls.	lb.	.15½-	—
Oil, laurel, bots.	lb.	No prices.	
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Lavender flower, French, cns.,	lb.	8.50	-16.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	11.00	-11.50
garden, cns.	lb.	.55 -	.75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	4.00
tech., cns.	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Terpeneless	lb.	25.00	-50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.40 -	1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).			
Mexican, seed, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
wood, cns.	lb.	3.20 -	3.25
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns.	lb.	6.50 -	7.50
Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.00 -	6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns.	lb.	11.00	-12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1510-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1550-	.1610
tankcar	lb.	.1470-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1470-	—
grinding, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar.	lb.	.1450-	.1550
varnish, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar.	lb.	.1490-	.1500
polymerized, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar.	lb.	.1850-	.2050
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.			
tankcar, Zone 3.	lb.	.127 -	—
Linseed replacem't, dms. ret.	lb.	.131 -	.137
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.07¼-	.11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks.	gal.	.07¼-	.11⅛
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks,	gal.	.25 -	—
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.14½-	.18
200-260 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.15 -	.17⅛
140-150 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pocr, tanks.	gal.	.24 -	.30
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks.	gal.	.16 -	.17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks.	gal.	.15 -	.15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.29 -	.31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.31 -	.33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	No prices.	
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	8.75 -	9.00
Italian, coppers	lb.	11.50	-15.00
Menhaden,[1,6] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0690-	—
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1280-	.13
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.1380-	.14
kettle-bodied, ret., dms.	lb.	.1489-	.15
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms.	lb.	.14¾-	—
Neatsfoot, 15°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.90 -	—
20°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.80 -	—
30°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.60 -	—
pure, bbls.	lb.	.18¼	Nom.
Neroli, bots.	lb.	220.00	-275.00
Haitian, dms.	lb.	240.00 -	—
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	No prices.	
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.	lb.	.20 -	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.19 -	—
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 -	—
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks.	
edible,[1] Calif., ⅛%-3% f.f.a., dms.	gal.	4.30 -	4.80
imported, dms.	gal.	No stocks.	
foots, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
50% (66% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
83% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
Oil, orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
expressed, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.45 -	1.75
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.10 -	1.20
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	No stocks.	
West Indian, cns.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	97.00	-100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.40 -	2.75
Palm,[1,6] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0865-	—
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05⅝-	—
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis.	lb.	.05¼-	—
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour.	gal.	.08 -	—
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind.refy.	gal.	.12 -	—
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.06½-	—
10/25 pour, same basis.	gal.	.06¼-	—
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.14 -	—
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	20.00	Nom.
Peanut,[1,6] crude, tanks, mill.	lb.	.13 -	—
bichd., deod., tankcar.	lb.	.1501-	—
hydrog., tanks	lb.	.1573-	.1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08 -	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.04 -	—
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.	lb.	4.10 -	4.25
Import, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	7.50 -	—
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	9.00 -	—
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.90 -	7.00
Leaf, cns.	lb.	4.35 -	4.75
Pine,[1,6] ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.63 -	.63¼
l.c.l., ret., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.73 -	—
tanks, works.	gal.	.55 -	—
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	3.50
Putty,[6] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½-	—
contracts	gal.	.19½-	—
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.54 -	—
Boston, Providence.	gal.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.27 -	—
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.18 -	—
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 -	—

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,6] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.1150-	—
Red,[6] dist. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12⅜-	.13⅜
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	—
double dist., ret. dms.	lb.	.15¼-	.16¼
Saponified, same prices.			
Rose, natural, coppers.	oz.	30.00	-40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.70 -	2.10
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 -	—
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 -	—
5d rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 -	—
Rue, bots.	lb.	8.25	-10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns.	lb.	6.75 -	—
Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,6] tanks, Pac. Coast.	lb.	.0890-	—
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.128 -	.13
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
ref'd alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.138 -	.14
kettle-boiled, ret. dms.	lb.	.1480-	.1500
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	1.05 -	1.40
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90 -	2.00
Savin, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Sesame,[1,6] tanks.	lb.	.1430-	—
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works,	gal.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.20 -	—
tanks, works.	gal.	.14 -	—
Snake root, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Soybean,[1,6] crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.1175-	—
deod., Winter, tankcar.	lb.	.1393-	—
ret. dms.	lb.	.1500-	.1540
clarif., dms.	lb.	.1296-	.1336
tanks	lb.	.1256-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dvld. E.	lb.	.05½-	—
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1386-	.1400
tanks	lb.	.1340-	.1347
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	4.00	Nom.
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1443-	—
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310-	—
Spruce,[3] cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 -	3.34
Sunflower semi-ref.,[6] tanks.	lb.	.1430-	—
refined, tanks.	lb.	.1468-	—
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	53.65	-55.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	58.65	-62.65
tanks, works.	ton.	40.00	-45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05 -	.05¼
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.05½-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.04½-	—
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.75	Nom.
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.32⅜-	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.	gal.	.29⅜-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.27 -	—
rect., USP, bbls.	gal.	.60½-	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	3.50
white, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms.	lb.	.39 -	—
tanks	lb.	.38¾-	—
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).			
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	50.00	Nom.
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1187	Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1232	Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 -	.45
65/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 -	.46
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.	gal.	.39 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.45 -	.48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½-	.53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.49 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 -	.58
146/165 bis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.57 -	.60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½-	.63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.64 -	.67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 -	.74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.72 -	.75
San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 -	—
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½-	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.54½-	—
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.62 -	—
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½-	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.65½-	—
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.77 -	—

Available

PRODUCTS

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices.

Veratraldehyde
Linalyl Acetate
Linalool
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Aubepine
Para Cresyl Ethyl Ether
Para Cresyl Methyl Ether
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Cyclamal
Indol
Oil of Balsam Fir American
Oil of Pine Needles American
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone, Crystals, Liquid
Ethyl Methyl Phenyl Glycidate
Hydratropic Aldehyde

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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns. lb. No prices.
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 11.00 -14.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls. lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1] lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¼- —
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .12¼- —
other points lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1,3] bbls. lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works. lb. .80 - —
bbls. lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .11 - .11½
sweet, bls. lb. .14½- .16
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
flat, leaf, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Orris root, African, bls. lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .22 - —
Orthocresol,[2,3] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - .18½
29.0°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls. lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works. lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Papaverine natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots. oz. 7.05 - 7.25
sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, good, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Portuguese, choice, bgs. lb. .39½- .40
extra fancy, bgs. lb. .38¾- .38¾
good, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Spanish, fancy, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
good, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks. lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[2] bbls., wks. lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery. lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery. lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0595- —
128-130 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0585- —
130-133 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, same basis, lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works. lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works. lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys. lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works. lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works. lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works. lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No prices
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Penicillin,[3] ampules, per 100,000 units. 1.90 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25

Pentaerythritol,[3] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots. lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3. gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. gal. .29 - —
10 gal. gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs. lb. .0695 Bid
50 to 100 bgs. lb. .0705 Bid
24 bgs. lb. .0723- .0740
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs. lb. .28½- .30
sports, bgs. lb. .50 - .52
Louisiana, sports, bgs. lb. .50 - .52
Mombassa, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Niger, fair, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs. lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs. lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, USP, bls. lb. .60 - .70
import, bls. lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[4] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1. lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stack point. lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 2, c.l. lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l. lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .04½- —
white, lily, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¼- —
snow, c.l., fib. dms. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l., fib. dms. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades. bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County. bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast bbl. 1.06 - 1.55
North, North-Central bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Wyoming bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. gal. .29 - —
10 gals. gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l. gal. .20 - —
10 gals. gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. gal. .29 - —
10 gals. gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1. gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3. gal. .03½- —
California, heavy. bbl. 1.10 - —
light bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel gal. .04 - —
stove dist. gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3. gal. .03½- —
Group 3, No. 5. bbl. .85 - —
No. 6. bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6. bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2. gal. .03¾- —
No. 6. bbl. .90 - —
14-16 bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1. gal. .07 - .07¾
No. 2. gal. .07 - .0803
No. 3. gal. .06½- .07¾
36-40 gravity. gal. .07 - .07¾
bunker C, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass. bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass. bbl. 1.60 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 1.60 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 1.65 - 2.07
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 1.80 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Wilmington, N. C. bbl. 1.65 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash. gal. .12 - —
San Francisco. gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore. gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks. gal. .11½- —
gal. .07¾- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, toluol type, tanks. gal. .07¾- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks. gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks. gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks. gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks. gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks. gal. .06¼- —
tankwagon, Baltimore. gal. .12 - .13
Boston gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn. gal. .1630- —
Buffalo gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J. gal. .11 - —
Chicago gal. .13½- —
Detroit gal. .1580- —
Hartford gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo. gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa. gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.) gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.) gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .129 - —
Providence gal. .13 - —
Rochester gal. .1320- —
St. Louis gal. .1370- —
Syracuse gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del. gal. .13 - —

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Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
- California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
- Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
- tankwagons, Newark....gal. .12 - —
- Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
- Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
- Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
- Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
- Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
- New York.....gal. .12 - —
- Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
- St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
- high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J..gal. .21½- —
- No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
- No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
- No. 8, tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
- No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .228 - —
- No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —

V.M.&P., at refinery:—
- California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
- Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
- Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
- 54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
- San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
- Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —

Petroleum naphtha, V.M.&P., at refinery:—
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
- Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
- Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
- tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
- Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
- Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
- Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
- Minneapolis .....gal. .1720- —
- Newark (200 gal).....gal. .125 - —
- New York.....gal. .12 - —
- Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
- Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
- St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
- Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07½

Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
- California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
- Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- —
- Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .08
- tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
- Boston .....gal. .12 - —
- Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
- Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
- Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
- Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
- Newark .....gal. .11 - —
- New York.....gal. .11 - —
- Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
- Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
- St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
- Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.

Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
- 4ms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —

Phenol,[3,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
- 82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10¾
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
- USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
- smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
- yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
- smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87

Phenothiazin, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .49 - —
- smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —

Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
- 100% solut.. bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00

Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90

Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
- Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
- commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —

Phlorogiucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
- tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50

Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —

Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l. long ton. 2.00 - —
- 70-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.40 - —

Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, ungrd., run-of-mine, washed, dried, 72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
- 75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.00 - —
- 77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
- entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
- 80%, P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 2.75 - —
- 31%, P_2O_5 minimum.. short ton. 3.00 - —
- 70%, basis 32%, P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
- Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 1% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
- 72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
- refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
- 80%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
- 31%, P_2O_5, same basis. .. short ton. 4.95 - —
- 32%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
- 33%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
- tins, export.....lb. .55 - —

Yellow, dms.....lb. .25 - —
- cs.....lb. .23 - .25

Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18

Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14

Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42

Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16

Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
- kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50

Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —

Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½

Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).

Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
- Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15

Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .11½- .23
- Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).

Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —

Pitch, burgundy (see B).
- Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
- l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
- Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
- Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
- Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).

Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
- stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —

Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).

Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00

Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15

Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85

Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
- Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
- domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
- Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
- Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
- Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
- cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Potash abietate.....lb. .06 - —
- Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
- cns.....lb. .31 - .33

Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15

Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21

Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
- Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.

Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls..lb. .27 - .31
- 100-lb. kgs.....lb. .23 - .32

Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
- hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
- dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
- USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
- powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21

Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
- 45% basis, dms.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
- tanks .....lb. .02⅞- —
- liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
- l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .02⅞- —
- solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
- l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾

Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28

Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
- powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
- export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20

Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .09 Nom.

Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .38½
- powd., 3c. per lb. higher.

Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —

Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40

Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
- dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
- 100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —

Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85

Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .34 - .36

Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75

Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
- cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.33 - —

Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
- dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38

Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
- Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
- 25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —

Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
- powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —

Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
- Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
- granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
- Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

RAINBOW OF STEEL . . .

Symbol of the ties that bind Canada and the U. S. together in friendship is the new Rainbow Bridge recently erected across the gorge below Niagara Falls. Built in harmony with the rugged Niagara landscape, it is a promise of still greater cooperation between the two countries as well as a permanent answer to the challenge of the deep gorge and the swift currents that flow through it.

This bridge also epitomizes the growth of the Niagara region as one of America's most important industrial centers. With the Falls as a source of almost unlimited hydro-electric power, this area has become a fountainhead of strength for the nation at war. Out of its factories are pouring huge supplies of chemicals, chemurgical products and many other essential materials. And Niagara Alkali, pioneer chemical manufacturer in this district, is helping to set a new pace in speed of production and efficiency of service in meeting these vital needs.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

An Essential Part of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

ARMY E NAVY

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Potash oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37	- .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.28	- .31
Perchlorate,[a] kgs., works	lb.	.09½	- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.19¾	- .20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20¼	- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.	lb.	.50	- .53
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.16	- .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18	- —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works	lb.	.07	- —
glass, bgs., c.l.	ton.	290.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	- —
solution, 20° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00	- —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.			
tech., dom., bulk,[a] basis 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports	ton.	36.25	- —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.	lb.	.70	- .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold,	bots., works	oz. 14.20	-14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[b] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports.	ton.	26.00	- —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works	lb.	.40	- .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .26
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.40	Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Procaine hydrochleride, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.00	- —
smaller lots	lb.	8.25	- 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.03¾	- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	.68	- .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.	lb.	.04½	- —
Pumice packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .40
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20	- —
Pyrethrum[a] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., dlvd.	gal.	5.75	- —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	8.53	- —
flowers,[b] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt.			
fine-grd., 1.3 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	- —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	- —
Pyridin.[a] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	gal.	1.55	- 1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis.	lb.	.45½	- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports.	long ton.	8.00	-10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).			
Pyronate, dms., works	gal.	.75	- 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines.	ton.	10.00	- —
325 mesh, same basis.	ton.	13.00	- —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	8.00	- —
325 mesh, same basis.	ton.	11.00	- —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works.	lb.	.17	- —
black, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —
China, white, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —
dense, white, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —
gray, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —
mixed, mottles, cs., works.	lb.	.14	- —
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —
transparent, cs., works.	lb.	.19	- —
colors, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —
mixed colors, cs., works.	lb.	.14	- —
white, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.10	- .15
Quebracho extract,[a] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WBA insurance, $3.75	per ton.	lb.	.04⅞- .05¼
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis.		lb.	.05⅝- .05⅞
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works.		lb.	.04125- .0550
tanks, works.		lb.	.03625- .0450
ground, bgs., c.l.		lb.	.08 - .09
c.l., bgs.		lb.	.0825- .0950
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.		lb	.11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.		lb.	.26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1		lb.	.10 - —
No. 2		lb.	.09½- —
No. 3		lb.	.09 - —
solid, bxs.		lb.	.18½- —
Quicksilver,[1], flasks (76 lbs. net).		flask.	98.00 -103.00
Quince seed, bgs.		lb.	1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[a] NF V, cryst., cns.		oz.	1.08 + .13½[a]
powd., precip., cns.		oz.	1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.		oz.	.71 + .13½

[a] Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[a] NF, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	.84 + .13½[a]
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.			1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	.69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	.78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.		oz.	.86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	.76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	.81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	1.05 + .13½
Hydrosulphite, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.,		oz.	.90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	.79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	.67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	.63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.		oz.	.99 + .13½

[a] Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[a] USP, cns.		oz.	.81 + .13½[a]
Surcharge: See note under Quinine.			
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works		lb.	.24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.		lb.	.05 - —
paste, dms.		lb.	.52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.		lb.	.95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[a] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.		lb.	1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.			
Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies.		lb.	1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.		lb.	.85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis.		lb.	.30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.			
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.		lb.	2.50 - —
light, same basis.		lb.	2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works.		lb.	1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lb. lots, works.		lb.	4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis.		lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).			
Dyes (see Dyes, red).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works.		lb.	1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.		lb.	.85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.		lb.	.09¼- —
Indian, 80-85%, bbls., same basis.		lb.	.09⅜- —
imp., English, all shades.		lb.	.12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., l.c.l., bbls.		lb.	09⅜- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis.		lb.	.08⅜- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis.		lb.	.08½- .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works.		lb.	1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works.		lb.	.90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works.		lb.	.60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.		lb.	.20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works.		lb.	.25 - .28
Red lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works.		lb.	1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works.		lb.	.40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.		lb.	1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis.		lb.	1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.			
Mercury oxide,[a] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works.		lb.	2.00 - —
smaller lots.		lb.	2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works.		lb.	.02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).			
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Para[a] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works.		lb.	.70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works.		lb.	4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.		lb.	1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works.		lb.	.85 - —
lake, alizarin, kgs., works,		lb.	.35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.		lb.	.04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works.		lb.	1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works.		lb.	3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.		lb.	.14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.		lb.	11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works.		lb.	.0220- —
10%, bbls., works.		lb.	.0245- —
15%, bbls., works.		lb.	.0265- —
20%, bbls., works.		lb.	.02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.		lb.	.03 - —
30%, bbls., works.		lb.	.03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.		lb.	.0360- —
40%, bbls., works.		lb.	.04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.		lb.	.25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.		lb.	2.25 - 2.35
Red precipitate,[a] NF, powd.,		lb.	dms. 2.17 - 2.19

Chemicals FOR INDUSTRY

Great quantities of Stauffer chemicals are being delivered to our customers now active in the manufacture and processing of equipment and supplies for our armed forces.

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Acids	Commercial Muriatic Acid	Sulphur Chloride
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Carbon Bisulphide	Liquid Chlorine	Tartaric Acid
Carbon Tetrachloride	Silicon Tetrachloride	Textile Stripper
Caustic Soda	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Titanium Tetrachloride
Citric Acid	Sulphur	

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.)

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STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68	.75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.80	—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.11	.12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	.85	2.50
powd., bbls.		.95	2.60
Ribodavin, bots., 100 grams	kilo.	280.00	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43½	—
smaller lots		.44	.47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½	—
smaller lots		.43	.46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.55	1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.08¼	.08¾
Spanish, bls.		.13½	.14
Rosin, gum:—			
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.75	—
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.85	—
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.30	—
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.35	—
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.40	—
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.45	—
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55	—
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.70	—
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.85	—
W.G., ldms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.96	—
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.15	—
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.15	—
Wood, F.F., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.78	3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	25.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	37.50	—
Rue, bls.	lb.	.75	.80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.30	.32
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up.	lb.	1.30	1.35
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	1.40	1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.70	.75
Spanish, tins	lb.	45.00	Nom.
Safrol cns.	lb.	1.35	1.50
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, choice, bgs., f.o.b. Coast.	lb.	.80	.81
Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.22	.23
Spanish, bls.		.20½	.21
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05	.05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90	—
fib. dms.	lb.	.92	.93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.			
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.20	—
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.00	-18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70	—
l.c.l.	ton.	19.40	-23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00	—
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	8.20	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	8.35	8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs.	9.20	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.35	9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75	—
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	200.00	-210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75	1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40	—
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.85	.87
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.16	.21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.39	.40
select, bls.	lb.	.65	.70
Savory, Spanish, bls.	lb.	.33	.34
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20	.25
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30	—
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35	—
Root, bgs.	lb.	.09	.10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46	—
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment	lb.	.33¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34¼	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34	—
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.75	—
cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85	—
Senega root, spot, lbs.	lb.	.90	.93
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls.	lb.	.22	.28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	.16½
2, bls.	lb.	.11½	.12
3, bls.	lb.	.10	.10½
powd., bbls., bgs.	lb.	.15	.17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.13	.16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.85	.90
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
natural, bgs.	lb.	.11	Nom.
Shellac,[1] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.42½	—
Boston	lb.	.43½	—
Chicago	lb.	.44	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.46	—
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.48½	—
Boston	lb.	.49½	—
Chicago	lb.	.50	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.52	—
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.			
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.4660	—
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.3890	—
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3660	—
Chicago, lots of 100.	lb.	.3710	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100.	lb.	.3960	—
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3550	—
Chicago, lots of 100.	lb.	.3600	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100.	lb.	.3805	—
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.			
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works.	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	19.00	-20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	30.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	35.00	-38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.50	-23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	22.00	-25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	15.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	18.50	—
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	11.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	16.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
10 gals., works	lb.	.27	—
Silver bullion	oz.	.44¾	—
govt. purchase, dom.	oz.	.7111	—
govt. purchase,[1] foreign	oz.	.44¾	—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41¼	—
Nitrate, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.32¾	—
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.308	.358
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.288	.338
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.52	.55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00	-13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	.75
Smalt, black, etns.	lb.	.05	.06
Blue, etns.	lb.	.07	.08¼
Smakersot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.11¾	.12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13	.14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16	.19
imp., bbls.	lb.	.18	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.17	.18
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	.10
gran., powd., 99%, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	.06
NF, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	.10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works.	lb.	.79	—
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42	—
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Aluminate,[2] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40	—
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50	- 8.00
Soda antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15	.15½
Arsenate,[2] dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
Arsenite,[2] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	.10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.			
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18	—
2	100 lbs.	2.33	—
3	100 lbs.	2.58	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.25	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15	—
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45	—
2	100 lbs.	2.60	—
3	100 lbs.	2.85	—
4	100 lbs.	3.25	—
bulk, c.	100 lbs.	.90	—
light, 48%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	—

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more.	lb.	.39	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	.43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.	lb.	.46	—
smaller lots	lb.	.47	.52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05	—
bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60	—
powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.51	—
kgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.76	—
Bichromate,[2] bbls., cks., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	.14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	.14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.10
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.50	- 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.30	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
30°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.30	—
Soda bisulphite, solut., 35°, bbls., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.65	—
44°, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.80	—
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.27	.30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs.	lb.	.28	.31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works.	lb.	17.00	—
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).			
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.70	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.70	- 5.05
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.95	- 5.30
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.92½	—
sellers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.95	—
70%, buyers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.97½	—
sellers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30	—
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55	—
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash. Chloride (see Salt).			
Chlorate,[2] cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07	.06½
Chromate,[2,3] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ⅛c. lower.			
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.	lb.	.18½	—
dms.	lb.	.19½	.23¼
USP XII, gran., bbls.	lb.	.24	—
dms.	lb.	.25	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24½	—
dms.	lb.	.25½	.29½
Cyanide,[2] 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.14½	.15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	.10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08	—
95%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08½	—
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.			
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.	lb.	1.04	- 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.25	—
dms.	lb.	1.40	—
powdered, 5c. higher.			
solution, 50%, cbys., cns.	lb.	.82	.90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	.18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.24	.26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.	lb.	.67	.70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
pea, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.60	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.75	- 2.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.			
Iodate, dms., jars.	lb.	5.40	- 5.43
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.53	- 2.57
dms., jars.	lb.	2.42	—
Mandelate, dms.	lb.	3.25	- 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.	lb.	.40	—
Metasilicate, [4] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.90	- 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	2.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30	- 3.56
Molybdate,[2] anhyd., kgs., works.	lb.	.47	—
Monohydrated, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00	—
works	100 lbs.	2.85	—
Naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.50	—
Nitrate,[2] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.05	—
bulk, same basis.	ton.	27.00	—
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton.	33.00	—
200-lb. bgs., same basis.,	ton.	32.40	—
bulk, same basis.	ton.	30.00	—
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	3.60	—
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	3.75	- 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.06¾	—
West Coast ports.	100 lbs.	8.00	- 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	8.90	-11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	4.50	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.45	- 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.30	- 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17	- .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16	- .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17	—
kgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	—
	lb.	.19	—
Pantothenate, dext., 100-gram bots.	per gram.	.13	—
Perborate,[2] NF, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15¼	—
Peroxide,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	.14	—
smaller lots	lb.	.17	—
Phosphate,[2] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.25
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.55	- 2.70
l.c.l., works.	lb.	2.95	- 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works.	lb.	10	—
dried, bbls., dms., works.	lb.	.16	—
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.25	- 8.25
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.00	- 9.00
tribasic,[2] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	6.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.40	—
kgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.40	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.15	—
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic). Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.			
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works.	lb.	.09¾	.10½
spot	lb.	.10¾	—
bbls., contract, works.	lb.	.10	.10¼
spot	lb.	.11	—
Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.26	- 6.10
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.40	- 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.45	- 6.30
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.60	- 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.12	—
Sal, bgs.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
works	100 lbs.	1.10	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.40	—
works	100 lbs.	1.20	—

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Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate. Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

7016 Euclid Avenue **THE COWLES DETERGENT CO.** Cleveland 3, Ohio

Soda salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphathiazole, m o n o hydrate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .33
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - .32
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[5] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, bls.....lb. No prices
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .35 - .38
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .15 - .16
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld. lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 oz..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .90 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
powd., c..s., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs... c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Cloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, comml. cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04*- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
Sulphur dioxide, liquid, refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .18 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., b u l k, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
others .....unit-ton. .55 - .54
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 83½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher. triple, 40% and more a.p.a.,
Superphosphate, bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l.,works.ton.17.50 -43.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
Imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .09¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .09½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] Brazil, bgs...lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....(gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
Tara, powd.....ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .49
dms.....lb. .48¼- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).

Chromium EXTENDS PRECISION FIRING

Now, thanks to Chromic Acid, our Navy goes into battle with guns capable of firing accurately over prolonged periods because the perfection of hard chrome plating of rifle barrels has lengthened their life. Previous to the development of hard chromium plating, the number of salvos possible from guns was less because prolonged firing wore away the rifling in the gun, thus seriously affecting both accuracy and distance.

Among other uses of Chromium Chemicals is hard chrome plating of cylinder walls and piston rings of airplane and Diesel engines, thus greatly prolonging their life; the chrome plating of moving parts of guns for wear resistance; for bright dipping brass in cartridge case construction; for anodizing light alloys in our planes to inhibit corrosion, and a host of other very important uses that are building up America's war arsenal.

Bichromate of Potash • Bichromate of Soda • Chromic Acid

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK N.Y.
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Terpinyl acetate, extra cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.200.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] Spanish, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
Titanium dioxide, nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17⅛
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, l.c.l., ex whse. in bbls.¼c. c.l., dlvd.,
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .82
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo.gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return, works..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29¼- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] d m s., c. l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .85½- .86½
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l....gal. .65 - .75
tanks .....gal. .57 - .67
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[2] ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .83
tanks .....gal. .74 - .75

U

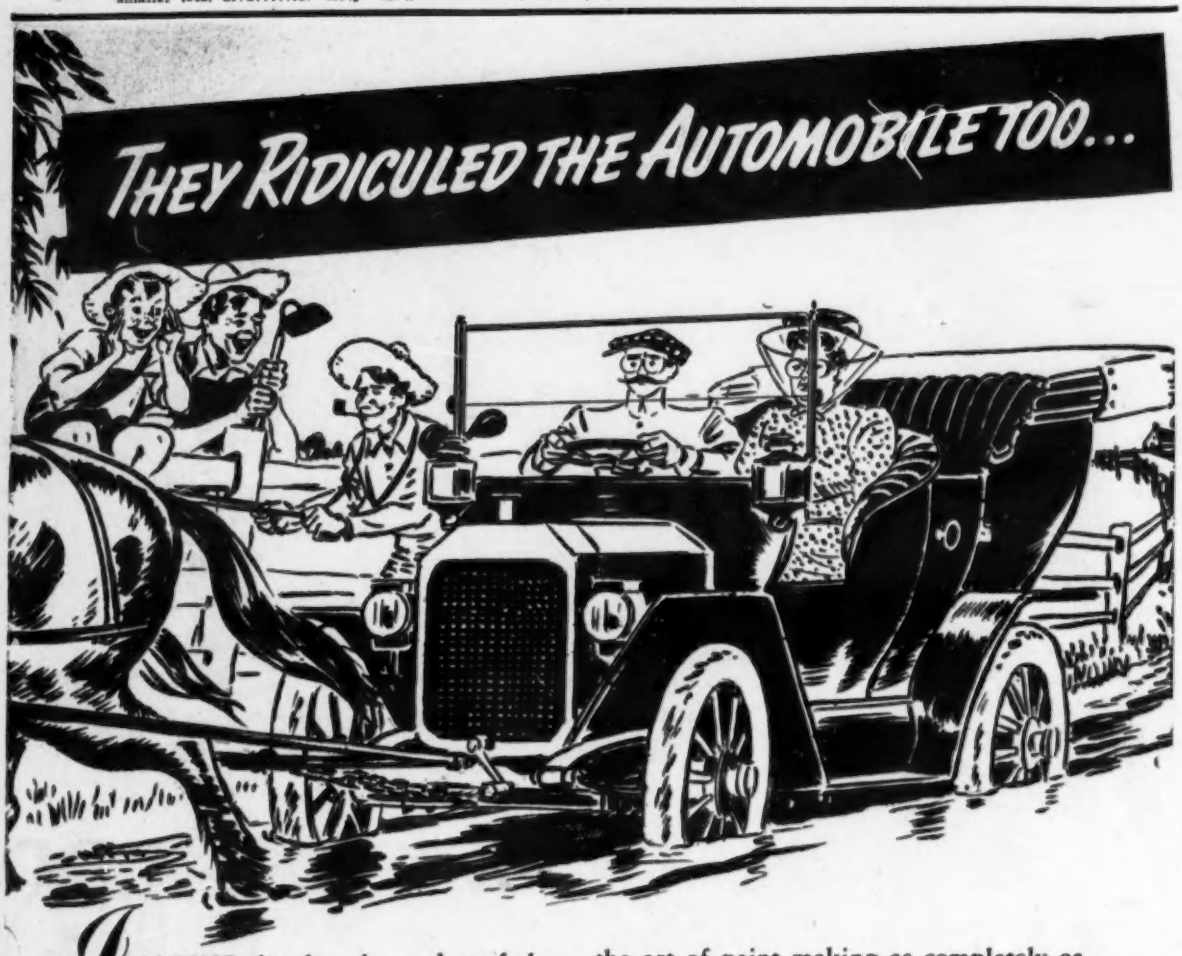
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.85 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports, ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton N.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton N.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.00 Nom.
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account... ton.50.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account..per ton.50.00 -55.00
extract liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05 - .06
tanks .....lb. .0450- .05
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0535- .0560
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, lb. .05225- .05475
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60¼
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
disc., bgs., tons.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58¼
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —



IMAGINE the thoughts today of the paint manufacturer who said to the TITANOX salesman, a quarter century ago, "Why, we can't use that stuff, it's just a chemical curiosity".

Perhaps it was, but the automobile, the airplane, radio, television, the diesel engine and dozens of other MODERN products also were curiosities not long before then.

Faith, determination, study and application have changed all that. Today TITANOX pigments have revolutionized the art of paint making as completely as the automobile and the airplane have revolutionized transportation — as radio and television have modernized communications — as the diesel engine has created new conceptions of power.

TITANOX pigments are the outstanding representatives of modernity in the white pigment field. The importance of their contributions to paints for war-time and peace-time uses is universally recognized.

Our Paint Service Department invites your inquiry in matters involving the use of white pigments.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION, *Sole Sales Agent*
111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. • 104 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.
350 Townsend St., San Francisco 7, Cal. • 2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Cal.

TITANOX
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

TITANOX
TRADE MARK

wax, candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .46
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .71½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .72½ - .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .75½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .76½ - .85½
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½ - .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76½ - .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77½ - .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84½ - .93½
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82½ - .91½
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 135°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½ - .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½ - .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½ - .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½ - .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½ - .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½ - .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½ - .51½
smaller lots.....lb. .50½ - .61½
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½ - .51½
as candelilla), refined, bgs., ton..lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.98 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l., ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus. dms. return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works...gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms, return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., Nc. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

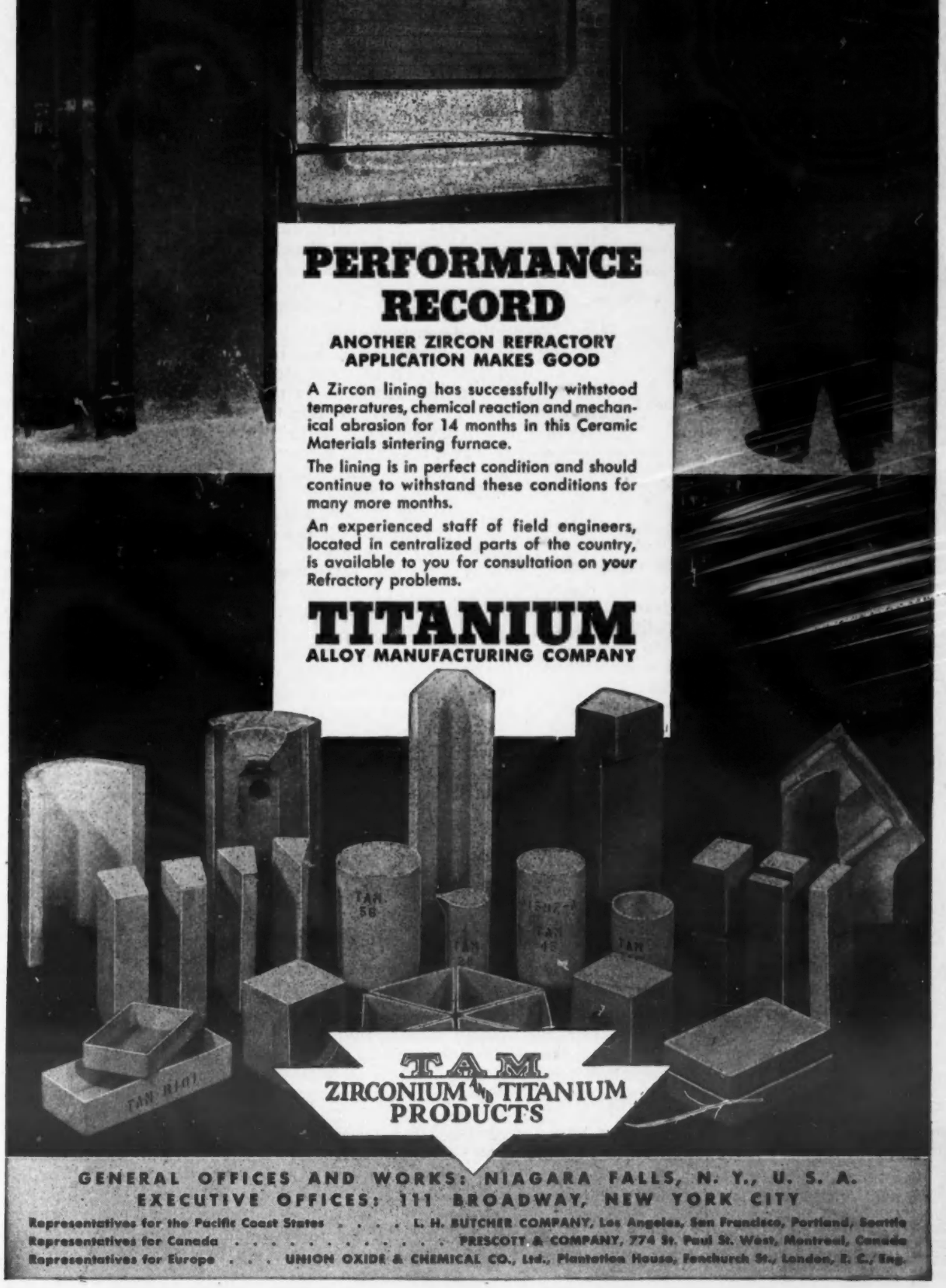
Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Leavenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts, lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .08 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½ - .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[2] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthorhiza), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾ - .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼ - .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½ - —
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
grand., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19½
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., American process, com'l, lead free,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅝ - —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼ - —
French process, com'l, lead free,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾ - —
USP,[2] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾ - —
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l. ex whse., ½c. higher.
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb. .14½ - —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½ - —
Zinc sulphide, pure, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾ - —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ½c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾ - —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¾ - —
dlvd. Pac. cst.....lb. .06½ - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for June 5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ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
TAM
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Representatives for Canada . . . . . PRESCOTT & COMPANY, 774 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, Canada
Representatives for Europe . . . UNION OXIDE & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Plantation House, Fenchurch St., London, E. C., Eng.

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Sectional Freight Rates

There is a significant, and somewhat disturbing, commentary on the politico-economic policy of the United States in the suit filed by the State of Georgia in the Supreme Court of the United States with the purpose of forcing equalization of freight rates. Southern States and their business population have long complained that the divided system of rates existing under decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission are unduly and destructively discriminatory against them. These matters have been contested before the commission for a number of years, but the desired, remedial revision of the rate system has not been obtained.

It is difficult to justify the divided freight-rate system with the philosophy of economy explicit and implicit in the Federal constitution. This justification is no more difficult than that of taxes on oleomargarin, tariff rates which are sectionally discriminatory, and other enactments of Congress which depart far from equal recognition of all classes of people in all sections of the country.

The differences in the freight rates are defended on the basis of operating costs. But, not in all instances apparently does this basis give a uniform valuation to all items of such costs—the wages of labor, for example. The freight traffic of the South is expected by those who have continuously observed the economic trends of that section to increase rapidly after the war. The economic trends of the South have such an indication, especially in respect of desires to retain in productive use industrial facilities introduced as a part of the war program. Another indicator is the trend toward diversified agriculture, especially in the direction of livestock.

The merits of the freight-rates controversy have stumped the Interstate Commerce Commission for five years or so. It is greatly to be hoped that they will speedily be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. In themselves, perhaps, the freight rates are of minor importance, and they may be overrated as an economic influence. But, the sectionalism which they typify is something without which the country as a whole could more rapidly approach a more equitable distribution of its benefactions.

—O-P-D—

Some Controls Help

The War Production Board is reported to have been taken completely by surprise by the opposition of the hosiery advisory committee to a proposal to relax controls on rayon yarn and to place the available civilian supply on the open market. There was nothing astonishing about the stocking industry's attitude. In spite of all the complaining about the burdens imposed by WPB restrictions, all the soapboxing about the desirability of and the necessity for free competition, business, in largest part, even that part which hates sales-rationing, is quite content to have its supplies of materials rationed and price-ceiled. It must be said that the large majority in all lines has a similar attitude toward the distribution end of their operations—at least as much because of the restraint on competition as because of that on individual dealings.

Business recognizes that an open start on any material that has been restricted would not be an even start, no matter how much was done to make it a fair one. It is for this reason that the political palaver about letting small business beat the gun in reconversion to civilian production does not "listen good" to business as a whole or even to the enlightened enterprisers among the smaller sizes. A head start is not going to profit a producer very much if he faces the probability, and often the certainty, of losing head, heels, and everything else as soon as his warworking big competitor is loosed from restraints.

Business is not opposed to prohibition of certain possibilities of competition. It was not dissatisfaction with and rebellion against its regimentation that killed the NRA eagle, so much as it was the congressionally common faulty construction of the law and its at least somewhat consequent, confused and inequitable administration.

—O-P-D—

New Economic Influence

There are prophets already who see a marked, sometimes revolutionary change in a number of aspects of life and living in the United States when aerial transportation approaches its widely expected postwar status. Some of the things which these seers predict are very potent among the reasons for the substantial opposition to permitting air carriers of other nations to extend their routes into this country. This opposition realizes that such by-passing of the cities of maritime trade might well reduce their importance and seriously depreciate their value in a realty sense.

It is also appreciated that extension of foreign, also domestic, transoceanic airlines into the interior of the country would necessitate an entirely new concept in the formulation and application of governmental economic controls, such as import tariffs and freight rates. On the other hand, it is argued that that more equitable distribution of the natural and fabricated resources of the world to which much postwar promising is directed would be greatly facilitated, especially for the have-not peoples, by the shortening and simplifying and cheapening of shipping routes which far-extended aerial navigation would provide.

Doubtless the postwar development of aerial transportation will introduce a new influence into world economy: every successive development in transportation has done that. The extent of this influence and the consequences thereof must be prepared for. That does not necessarily mean that protection against them must be set up; it is to be hoped that their problems will be more intelligently handled. The policy should be directed to the achievement of the greatest good for the greatest number—in the United States.

Protective tariffs, cartels, trade agreements, and other methods of economic regulation by governmental or by private endeavor will survive all the talk about the global detriment of trade barriers. The millenium is not about to dawn. But, it is possible to discern on the postwar horizon signs of the approach of twilight for some long popular items of international relations. The progress which this foretells will be dependent to a marked degree on the introduction of enlightenment into the national and sectional selfishness which the world is not yet ready to eliminate. Airborne commerce must be furthered to the most beneficent scope, as well as stage, of its potential contributions to human progress. It will not wisely be delimited by national boundaries.

—O-P-D—

Peace and Postwar Planning

Any postwar programs of United States business must depend to a large extent on the terms of the peace, especially on those which look to the guaranteeing of world security. Little, if anything, will be known definitely, or even basically, about the peace terms before they have been concluded. It is, therefore, impossible to plan now the details of any postwar business program of larger than regional scope. But, fundamentals can be planned; and they should be blueprinted as soon as possible—not that the dove of peace is preening for flight.

One needs but look at the international surety plan recently outlined by President Roosevelt to know how little of the terms of peace can be foretold. Congress manifested a tendency to regard the outlined plan as impracticable, largely because the President did not attempt the impossible defining of the roles of the participating nations. The plan, at least in its exposition, is faulty in its failure to provide equitable recognition of small, as well as large, nations. That, of course, is an international angle; but it is one to which United States business should give more than a little constructive attention.

In certain respects, equitable representation of the smaller United Nations is of more importance than is the part which the United States will have in the formulation of the terms of peace and in their execution. From more than one angle, the less the United States will have to do with the determining of the future of any part of the Eastern Hemisphere in which it did not have a prewar proprietary interest the better it will be for the national welfare.

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RESEARCH

EVEN Pollyanna might have difficulty in finding a ray of sunshine in the situation in which many manufacturers have been placed because of present shortages of many materials. Nevertheless the resulting frenzied search for substitutes has often uncovered a hitherto overlooked product which has proven satisfactory or even superior to that formerly used.

Unfortunately, however, it has quite often been found that a new discovery is available in only limited amounts since the producer had not previously received sufficient encouragement to warrant installation of the equipment necessary for large-scale production. Even in such cases the research has not been in vain since with the return of normal conditions the producer will be able to supply the product in adequate amounts, the value of it having been established, and the user will have been awakened to the necessity of investigating all materials which he might use.

There is often a temptation to consider a particular product of manufacture as being entirely satisfactory as regards both quality and cost and to curtail research involving it. Because of present shortages of raw materials and equipment there is also a temptation to curtail research involving new products or new uses for present products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. does not subscribe to such views. We believe that when the job now in hand is successfully completed our nation will find itself with a productive capacity greatly in excess of any that it has previously enjoyed and that now is the time to prepare to utilize this. We are increasing our research program, primarily of course in order to help do our share toward finishing this present job as quickly as possible, but also secondarily that new products and new uses for old products may be available for any surplus productive capacity to come. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 81 Maiden Lane, New York 7, or 444 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Des Moines	Memphis	Davenport
Minneapolis	Oklahoma City	New Orleans

Heavy Chemicals

Increasing the allotment of carbon tetrachloride by WPB for dry cleaning purposes met with satisfaction in the chemical trade last week. The amount was jumped from 214 drums a month to 1,086 drums, beginning with the third quarter. The previous monthly allocation of the solvent fell far short of filling requirements for community hardship cases. It is expected that the new allotment will be sufficient to fill all requests from those dry cleaners who use the solvent exclusively and who are situated where it is impossible to subcontract their work to plants using petroleum solvents.

Definitely tight buying conditions which have characterized barium chemicals during the past few weeks have been responsible for placing barium chloride under allocation along with other barium products. WPB reported on June 21, 1944, that in line with the policy of bringing chemicals under the control of order M-300 which provides a central framework for the allocation of chemicals and allied products, barium chemicals were placed under allocation control of the order. OPA is expected to place specific price regulations at an early date. Phosphorus was also transferred to M-300.

Sal ammoniac and potash caustic have commanded more attention from the battery industry of late. Army and navy representatives estimate that requirements exceed production of batteries for military purposes by 30 percent and stressed the importance of increasing the supply.

Oxalic acid has felt the impact of a resumption of government buying. Sizable quantities have been taken for ordnance use and the available supply has been definitely pinched. The shipping situation has been aggravated by a pronounced shortage of slack cooperage. In some instances, production has been sold halfway through August.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 92.8 in the week ended June 17, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 91.5 in the previous week and 87.0 percent a year ago.

Aluminum.—Shipments of aluminum products continued to increase and reached a new peak of 232,000,000 pounds in March, according to the aluminum and magnesium division of WPB. Secondary recovery advanced to 59,000,000 pounds or 25 percent more than in February and 9 percent above the previous peak of Nov. 23, 1943. Primary metal production of 160,000,000 pounds was at the level anticipated for March. High secondary recovery was attributed not only to greater scrap purchases but also to increased activity in the smelting industry.

Ammoniac Sal.—Aside from a satisfactory miscellaneous inquiry, demand from the dry battery industry has been more pronounced. WPB has urged that every effort be made to expand dry cell battery production to meet increasing military and civilian wants. Requirements for all types of military batteries, farm radio batteries and hearing aid batteries are particularly difficult to meet. During the next three months, increases in one type of battery can be made only at the expense of other types.

Arsenic.—Not much material in excess of WPB allocations. In some instances, producers were not able to comply completely with the allotment designated by WPB. Considerable interest was manifested in the announcement of the third quarter allocations which was expected within the next few days.

Barium Chemicals. — Sharply increased military requirements for barium chemicals aggravated by the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of barytes ores, the raw material used in the production of barium chemicals, have made allocation control necessary, according to WPB. An estimated supply of 18,000 tons of barium chloride is expected in 1944, against an anticipated demand of 35,000 tons. Barium chloride is used in the production of incendiary bombs, and military photographic papers in metallic magnesium alloying, and for a wide variety of essential civilian uses. The supply of barium carbonate has suddenly become inadequate because of increased military incendiary and flare programs. For the month of June, maximum production of barium carbonate is expected to be 2,300 tons, with requirements in excess of 3,000 tons.

Bauxite.—Domestic mine production of bauxite during the first quarter of 1944 was 816,426 short tons, the lowest monthly level since June, 1942. The average was half the monthly production during the final quarter of 1943, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of bauxite during the first quarter of 1944 averaged nearly 110,000 tons or 21 percent less than the final quarter of 1943. The decline was attributed almost entirely to the cutbacks in alumina and aluminum production ordered by WPB. On the basis of statistics for the first three months of the year it appears that the 1944 consumption will be about 4,900,000 tons. Stocks of bauxite, after reaching an alltime high point in December, 1943 have decreased about 250,000 tons from the end of December to the end of March. Stocks held at mines March 31 totaled 523,542 tons, at processing plants 56,000 tons and by consumers 3,996,635 tons.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Additional material has been made obtainable for dry cleaning purposes for the third quarter, WPB reported. Beginning August 1, there will be available 1,086 drums of 700 pounds each per month. Second quarter allocations amounted to only 214 drums a month for dry-cleaning purposes. Reduced demands for carbon tetrachloride for military purposes has made possible this increased allotment.

Salt. — War Food Administration purchased 170,000 pounds of stock and 550,992 pounds of table during the month of April.

Soda Ash.—Probably any slack that was left open from the recent rather drastic curtailment of aluminum production was readily absorbed by the glass industry. At any rate there was no sign of easement in the available supply situation and buying conditions continued definitely tight.

Soda Caustic.—Essential requirements were covered by producers and that was about all. Heavy demand taxed output and the market remained short of supply. Prospects did not appear encouraging for any immediate betterment in buying conditions.

Soda Chlorate.—Consuming demand remained heavy with allocated orders satisfied promptly. Production was reported well adjusted to meet demand without leaving any sizable excess inventories.

Soda Formate.—Deliveries to the tanning industry continued fairly active all month. Shipments were about equal to production and while the market could not be described as tight, there was no pressure of excess offerings.

Soda Oxalate.—Production remained on a limited basis but sufficient to meet civilian demand. The supply situation was fairly tight with prices firm at former levels.

Acids

Acetic.—Supply situation remained favorable enough to meet essential requirements promptly, all requests were allocated in full this month by

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.6	169.6	169.6	170.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

BARIUM HYDRATE and
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35 OPD—6-26-1944

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WPB. War Food Administration purchased 31,570 pounds in April. Chemical Bureau gave April production of synthetic at 24,471,598 pounds against 27,719,588 pounds in March. Natural production in April was 3,448,145 pounds compared with 3,289,140 pounds in March. Combined stocks in April were 10,323,567 pounds against 10,472,008 pounds in March.

Formic.—Buying interest did not exceed moderate limits. The textile industry has been a consistent buyer of late but not on a very elaborate scale. The supply continued comfortable with prompt shipments readily obtainable. Export business was reported slow.

Oxalic.—Extensive buying for military use has forced this market into an extremely tight position. In some instances production has been entirely sold through July and well into August. The shipment situation has been greatly aggravated by a definite shortage of barrel containers.

Sulphuric.—Heavy demand for government and civilian use was responsible for keeping the supply situation relatively tight. Shipments are expected to increase when the new superphosphate plants reach the production stage. Requests from the eleven Western states, where production is allocated, were granted in full for the current month.

Insecticides

Seasonal expansion in the general movement of insecticide materials was noted. Demand for liquid sprays also increased. The container question remained serious and somewhat confused under recent orders from WPB but is expected to be clarified in the near future.

Entomologists in the Department of Agriculture have developed two sprays for use in spraying grounds and vegetation to control the American dog tick, or common wood tick. One of these sprays is made with one part 40 percent nicotine sulphate in 200 parts of water and is harmless to vegetation. The other contains 1.5 percent sodium fluoride and 0.5 percent nicotine sulphate. In mixing this spray, four tablespoonfuls of sodium fluoride, 4 teaspoonfuls 40 percent nicotine sulphate and one teaspoonful of neutral soap are used in each gallon of water. Both sprays are poison and must be handled with care.

Scarcity of pyrethrum kept the June allocation for civilian use down to 10 percent of consumption during 1940-1941. Rotenone was distributed during the month on the basis of existing inventories and insect infestation for agricultural use.

Shoffstall to Retire From Internat'l Nickel

Arthur S. Shoffstall has elected to retire, under the company's retirement plan, as general manager of the Huntington works of the International Nickel Company, New York, effective June 30. Mr. Shoffstall has agreed to continue in the capacity of a consultant to the head office of the company.

Joining International Nickel in 1908, Mr. Shoffstall has been general manager since the Huntington property was purchased and construction begun in 1921 and was in charge of the planning which led to the construction of the plant.

Herman M. Brown, assistant general manager, has been made general manager, and John A. Marsh, general superintendent, has been named assistant general manager. Mr. Brown has been with the International Nickel Company as assistant general manager since 1921 and previously was superintendent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway's Huntington shops for ten years. Mr. Marsh joined the Nickel Company in 1928.

Dogfish Liver Oil Tariff Ruling Made

OPD Washington Bureau

Dogfish liver oil was held by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals June 19 to a drug advanced in value and subject to the 10 percent advalorem tariff under paragraph 34 of the tariff act of 1930 and to an additional tax of 1½c. per pound under the revenue act of 1932.

The court's decision sustained a ruling of the United States Customs Court in a suit brought by Geo. S. Bush & Co., Inc., against the government claim that the oil was a crude drug not advanced in value and therefore entitled to entry fee of duty and as it was a crude drug it was not subject to the internal revenue tax.

After detailing the process of extracting the oil from the dogfish liver and the further refinement to remove excess water or solids, the decision noted that the collector had classified the oil as drugs advanced in value or condition and said that no evidence was offered by counsel to overcome the presumption of correctness attending the collector's classification.

On the contrary, the court said, it clearly appears from the evidence that dogfish liver oil is bought and sold for its vitamin content, and is priced according to its vitamin potency.

A.C.S. to Meet

—Continued from page 3

and postwar activities of the chemical professions, will be the largest in the history of the society. H. E. Riley, of the Bakelite Company, Bloomfield, N. J., will be the general chairman of the meeting.

Investigations in the nation's science laboratories will be reported in several hundred papers to be presented at sessions of seventeen of the society's professional divisions. Every division except the division of the history of chemistry will convene. More than 100 local sections of the society will be represented.

Rubber, petroleum, food, plastics, fertilizer, cellulose, gas and fuel, medicinal chemistry, and education are among the general fields of discussion.

Feldspar Sales Off

Sales of domestic crude feldspar totaled 308,180 long tons in 1943, compared with 316,166 long tons in 1942, and 338,360 long tons in 1941, according to the Bureau of Mines. Ground feldspary sold by merchant mills totaled 335,810 short tons in 1943, compared with 327,786 short tons in 1942, and 354,417 short tons in 1941.

Celestite Output Up

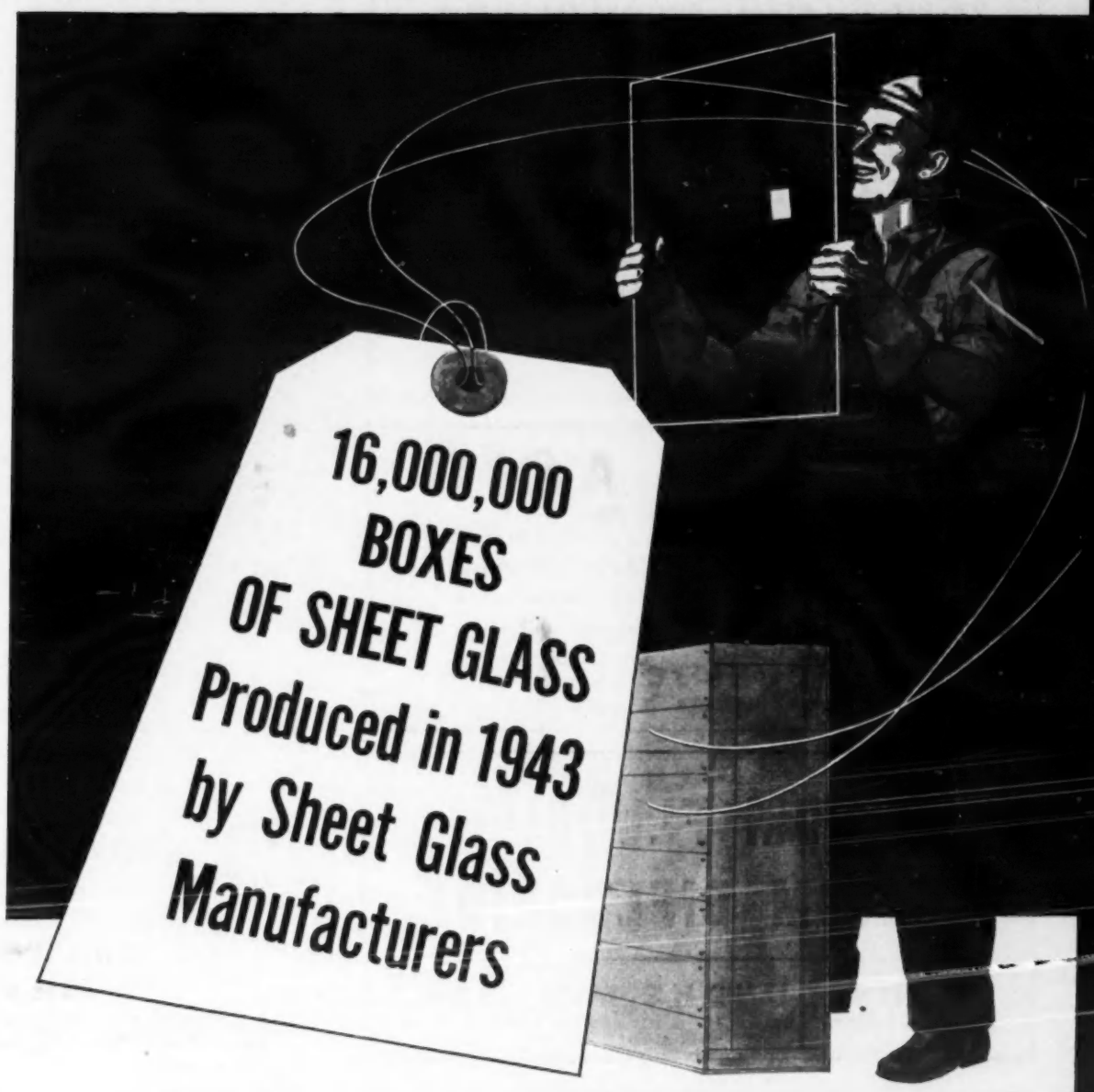
Shipments of celestite by producers in 1943 amounted to 7,566 short tons, compared with 4,041 tons in 1942. The figures include both chemical and nonchemical grades, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Deere Medal Awarded To C.E. Ramser

Acclaiming distinguished achievement in the application of science and art to the soil, the John Deere Medal for 1944 has been awarded by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers to Charles E. Ramser, of the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture. The medal was presented at the annual dinner meeting of the engineering society in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21. A member of the Department of Agriculture staff for thirty-one years, Mr. Ramser is an internationally known authority on hydraulics and hydrology.

Western Pa. Chapter Of Chemists' Institute Elects

Dr. Henry G. Goodman, jr., has been elected president of the Western Pennsylvania chapter of the American Institute of Chemists. Dr. Henry F. Smyth, jr., is vice-president, and Miss Jacqueline Front is secretary-treasurer. Chapter representative on the National Council is Dr. William H. Hill.



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Obituaries

Lieut. Robert A. Neumer

Lieutenant Robert Alan Neumer, son of Arthur E. Neumer, of Bridges, Neumer & Co., importer, New York, was killed in action in England June 7. Lieut. Neumer was navigator aboard a B-26 Liberator bomber and news of his death reached his parents through a message from the War Department. He was twenty-one years old. In addition to his mother and father, a brother, Ensign Arthur E. Neumer, jr., a Navy flier, and a sister, Mrs. Elwyn L. Bloodgood, survive.

Edward N. Trump

Edward Needles Trump, chief engineer of the Solvay Process Company for fifty-one years and one of the men who pioneered in the chemical concern, died in Syracuse, N. Y., June 21. He was eighty-six years of age.

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Trump early in his career operated a beet sugar plant in Delaware. In 1893 he became chief engineer and general manager of the Solvay company, and twenty years later was elected vice-president, serving until 1921. He also was consulting engineer to the Warner Portland Cement Company and other corporations. Surviving are a daughter, two sons and two sisters.

C. C. Levy, of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsbufgh, died June 5 in Wilkinsburg, Pa.

George Patterson MacDonald, vice-president and traffic manager of the Sinclair Refining Company and vice-president and director of the Richfield Oil Corporation, New York, died recently. He was fifty years of age.

Philip J. O'Brien, a purchasing agent for the American Can Company, died recently. He was fifty-two years of age.

Mrs. Amy Barnes Pease, wife of Dr. Herbert D. Pease, director of the Pease Laboratories, New York, died recently. She was seventy-two years of age.

Stafford Smith, a senior counsel of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and on the legal staff of its predecessor, the Standard Oil Company of New York, died in Hot Springs, Va., recently. He was fifty-two years of age.

William D. Smith, jr., general manager of the Smith & Kanzler Asbestos Company, Elizabeth, N. J., died June 4.

Guy Stevens, an executive of the Gulf Oil Corporation, died in Burlington, Vt., June 11.

Christian M. Terp, office manager for the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., died June 9. He was forty-seven years of age.

Steel Barrels Output Off

Production of heavy steel barrels and drums in April, 1944, was 1,610,042 compared with 1,906,551 for March, 1944, and 2,222,441 for April, 1943, according to the Bureau of Census. Shipments were 1,610,442 for April, 1944, as against 1,917,101 for March, 1944, and 2,201,046 for April, 1943. Stocks at the end of the month totaled 41,460. Output of light type steel barrels and drums in April, 1944, reached 408,489, compared with 269,291 last year. Shipments were 341,330 for April, 1944, compared with 333,150 for March, and 276,042 for April, 1943, while unfilled orders at the end of the month were 1,481,506.

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OPD—6-26-1944

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Further price activity occurred in the market for tanning materials during the week, with divi-divi reported to be selling at a slightly higher price, and the quotation on tara powder disclosed as somewhat lower. The sale of divi-divi was on the basis of future delivery, stocks of such material on hand in this country being very small. Calls for other types of tanstuffs are also declared to be maintaining satisfactory volume.

Textile processing agents continue to move actively, although some tendency is being noted on the part of consumers to decrease forward inventories. The price structure of the various textile chemicals continues steady. Sufficient corn has been accumulated in the bins of millers to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to lift purchase restrictions, but processors report shipment of finished products still considerably delayed, with a manpower problem curtailing output.

Studies made in the cultivation of American sumac and canaigre for their tanstuff content were briefly described by the Department of Agriculture June 21. Work on the sumac revealed that there is an increase in tannin content of the leaves at least up to the third year; that there is a higher content in Midsummer than in the Fall; and that there is a possibility of finding high-tannin strains. The investigations of canaigre, fleshy roots of which contain from 10 to 35 percent of tannin on a dry basis, had to do largely with ways of processing to preserve and concentrate the essential material.

Chemicals

Acetic Acid.—All requests for material to be used on essential civilian products were allocated in full during June by WPB, and producers indicate that they will probably be able to take care of all orders for July. Quotations show no change.

Alumina Acetate. — Demand reported to be maintaining good volume. Manufacturers report ability to fill calls for various grades promptly from stock for either civilian or military uses. Market tone steady.

Formaldehyde. — Allocations by WPB during June continued to grant material at 100 percent rate for essential civilian purposes. Textile industry during month received 663,370 pounds, compared with 558,775 pounds in May. Schedule of prices steady.

Hydrogen Peroxide. — June allocations by WPB were again made on basis of amount purchased in first six months of 1943. Certain allotments were reported to have been curtailed because of the failure to return empty carboys.

Soda Acetate.—Makers filling orders for various grades without delay. Stocks comfortable. Call for material from textile field characterized as satisfactory. Market steady.

Soda Formaldehydesulphoxylate.—Quotations continue steady as material moves from producers plants as available. Demand good.

Wetting Agents.—Supplies continue light. Call for material actively maintained. Quotations stable.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — Dealers and importers stock declared to be exhausted, with only material on hand in this country held by users. Although the present season is normally the period in which additional supplies are imported, none as yet is reported to have arrived this year, due to lack of freight space. Importers reveal stocks of annatto have been on the docks in Jamaica and other points of origin as long as three months waiting for available space.

Turmeric.—Small stocks of alleppo variety are held in this country. Importations are said to be small, with suppliers in originating areas falling down on amounts contracted for. Prices show no change.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Heavy demand eating into producers' stocks. Schedule of quotations unchanged.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Divi-Divi, $3 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Tara, $10 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.8	262.7	262.9	2628.

Albumen, Egg. — Current supplies are termed comfortable but government buying of substantial amounts of edible material is tending toward a firmer market. It is also pointed out that the egg-breaking season has passed its peak, and production may be expected to decrease in the coming months. Prices are unchanged.

Corn Syrup.—The War Food Administration reports that purchases of corn syrup during the first four months of 1944 totaled 565,300 pounds. None was bought during April. The agency also stated that in the four month period 49,165 pounds of corn syrup were delivered for lend lease and similar programs.

Dextrin, Corn.—Heavy demand is delaying deliveries of dextrin as much as ten weeks. Market tone firm.

Egg Yolk.—Supplies are ample, but the gradually decreasing production as the end of the breaking season nears is sustaining a steady market tone. Output is also reported to be influenced by manpower problem.

Starch, Corn.—Corn milling plants have accumulated inventories of corn sufficient for from five to ten weeks of operation and the Commodity Credit Corporation therefore during the week lifted restrictions on the purchase of corn. Demand for various corn products continued heavy, delaying deliveries three weeks and more. Shipments of thin-boiling starches, requiring involved processing are reported to be four and five weeks behind. Although more comfortable supplies of corn are now on hand, the lack of plant personnel is said to be curtailing full production.

Visible supplies of corn increased some 1,722,000 bushels during the week ended June 17, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Purchases of cornstarch by the WFA in the first four months of 1944 for lend lease and similar purposes are reported to have totaled 22,303,452 pounds. Deliveries by the WFA for the same purpose and during the same period were stated to have amounted to 6,000 pounds. News dispatches estimate the Argentine corn crop this year will approximate 9,100,000 metric tons. Exportable surpluses of most grains are termed large.

Starch, Potato.—Producing factories have practically completed processing for current season, and are now reported to be cleaning up odds and ends of raw stocks. Stocks of starch in hands of dealers are comfortable. Market tone steady.

Starch, Tapioca.—The importation of 12,000 bags of tapioca flour has been reported.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—A modification of the maximum price regulation governing sales of chestnut extract is under consideration by the Office of Price Administration and may be issued within the next week or ten days. It is understood that existing ceilings on the extract may be raised slightly to compensate for the increased cost of wood and labor that has occurred since the regulation was first issued.

Divi-Divi.—Sale of a lot for future delivery reported during week at $68 per ton. The quotation is $3 per ton above former low end of price schedule.

Myrobalans.—Continues to move at good rate as replacement for practically unobtainable divi-divi. Quotations show no change since change reported in previous issue.

Tara.—A reduction of $10 per ton in the price of tara powder was disclosed during the week. Trading in the material is now at $125 per ton. Supplies of tara are characterized as rather good, the importation of 976 bags having been recorded.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Mathieson Alkali Plant At Saltville Gets 'E'

The Saltville plant of the Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, was awarded the Army-Navy "E," at a ceremony held June 19. for high achievement in the production of war materials.

Maize Joins Interchemical Corp.

Edward R. Maize, jr., has joined the trade sales division of Interchemical Corporation, New York, in a sales executive capacity. He was formerly vice-president of Beacon Chemical corporation, Philadelphia.

Hermann Apex Vice-Pres.

Stanford L. Hermann has been named a vice-president and member of the directorate of the Apex Chemical Company, New York.

Mutual Chem. Gets DPC Facilities for N. J. Plant

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, has announced that Defense Plant Corporation, RFC subsidiary, has authorized the execution of a contract with the Mutual Chemical Company of America, Baltimore, Md., to provide equipment and machinery at a plant in Jersey City, N. J., at a cost of approximately $75,000. The Mutual Chemical Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

Haskell Gets Degree

Harold C. Haskell, executive of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has received an honorary degree from Tufts College.

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Barrett

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Coaltar Chemicals

Demand or coaltar basic products and derivatives for the manufacture of essential materials continues to hold most of such items in tight supply. Increased amounts of benzol and toluol are indicated to be moving into stepped-up aviation gasoline and munition programs, and further expansion of phthalic anhydride facilities are being discussed. Supplies of quinoline are also described as critical, production not as yet having developed as anticipated. The shortage of the latter compound has in turn resulted in a scarcity of nicotinic acid in the vitamin program.

Among the hydrogenated solvents, cyclohexanone supplies continue short; while in the coaltar acid group, fumaric and maleic acids remain particularly tight. Intermediates in light supply include anilin, anthraquinone, various benzol and toluol derivatives, and the already mentioned phthalic anhydride. Synthetic phenol is holding its reasonably comfortable stock position, and inventories of creosote oil are ample. Price schedules were stable throughout the market.

The production of steel during the week beginning June 19 was at 97.3 percent of ingot capacity, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. The indicated percentage is equivalent to an output of 1,742,900 net tons. In the previous week, production was at 97.1 percent, equivalent to 1,739,000 net tons. In the third week of June, 1943, the Institute reports that production totaled 1,690,100 net tons.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Further expansion in need for benzol in blending of aviation engine fuels and manufacture of styrene for synthetic rubber program reflected in decreased allocations for essential civilian purposes by WPB. June allocations totaled 4,915,964 gallons, compared with 5,178,410 gallons in May. Amount granted for making phenol was cut from 2,319,586 gallons to 2,190,000 gallons; for nitrobenzene from 115,748 to 96,313 gallons; for trichlorobenzene from 14,330 to 13,300 gallons; for anthraquinone from 150,000 to 106,000 gallons; for diphenyls from 240,000 to 231,500 gallons; for medicinals from 114,391 to 108,871; for rubber chemicals from 58,570 to 29,387 gallons; and miscellaneous chemicals from 343,165 to 239,529 gallons. On the other hand, June allocations of benzol for anilin manufacture was increased from 811,300 gallons granted in May to 825,252 gallons; for chlorobenzene from 347,470 to 411,726 gallons; and for solvent purposes from from 651,341 to 664,086 gallons.

Creosote Oil. — Supplies continue ample. Labor shortages in lumber collecting areas and in creosoting plants show no improvement, limiting demand from the wood preserving industry, largest single user of creosote. Quotations unchanged.

Cresylic Acid.—Demand for domestically produced material actively maintained, keeping producers stocks low. Supplies of improved acid and cresols holding comfortable volume. Quotations of both varieties show no change.

Naphthalene.—June allocations for necessary civilian purposes totaled 1,991,000 pounds, compared with 2,171,000 pounds in May. Decrease indicates heavier volume of napthalene moving into manufacture of phthalic anhydride principally. Largest cut was made in requests for production of chemical compounds, with 1,231,000 pounds so granted in June, compared with 1,386,000 pounds in May. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Phenol.—Supplies continue ample, particularly as regards synthetic product. Market stable.

Pyridine.—Continues to move briskly into manufacture of vitamins, rubber accelerators and medicinals. Quotations unchanged.

Quinoline.—Very tight supply position unaltered. New production not yet realized, but still expected shortly. Another regular producer reports production discontinued at one plant for past several weeks, with manpower lack a contributing factor. The shortage of quinoline is reported to have sharply reduced the output of nicotinic acid. Prices firm.

Toluol.—Supplies reported to be easing somewhat. Demand continues very heavy. Price structure remains firm.

Xylol. — Heavy war requirements leaving very little material for even essential civilian products. Market tone firm.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Chicago, June 23.—The coaltar bases market is firm, with orders still holding up, but limited supplies available for buyers. The benzol market remains tight. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 23c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand for material continues active, with practically all orders originating from regular consuming channels. Prices steady.

Cyclohexanone.—Maintained call for compounding of preparation for military services holding supplies tight. Quotations show no change.

Methylcyclohexane. — Supplies remain light as inquiry for material is sustained and output is restricted somewhat by shortage of raw material. Market steady.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Production of essential materials continues to take majority of anthranilic acid with little delay. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Benzoic, Technical.—Scarcity of basic material still holding output below full demand. Manufacturers report meeting essential needs fully, allocating surplus to requests from regular consumers for use in important civilian products. Quotations show no change.

Broenner's.—Call from representative consuming channels sustaining steady market tone.

Gamma.—Sustained active production of dyestuffs reflected in demand for gamma acid. Price structure continues firm.

Maleic.—Heavy need for benzol for synthetic rubber ingredients and blending of high-octane gasoline, continues to curb amount available for manufacture of maleic acid. Practically entire output of acid moving into manufacture of essential synthetic resins as it becomes available, in accordance with WPB allocation control.

Malic.—Supplies limited by maleic acid, from which malic acid is produced, need for manufacture of essential synthetic resins.

Picric.—Demand reported to have shown expansion in past several weeks in line with enlarged munitions production. Prices unchanged.

Tobias.—Firm market tone being maintained by movement into dyestuffs and other essential production.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Brisk demand for use in war production holding supplies rather tight. Quotations steady.

Anilin.—A decrease in the amount of anilin salt granted for fur dyeing in June allocations by WPB was attributed to a greater usage by more essential industry. June anilin oil allocations also registered a decrease, a total of 6,626,000 pounds having been granted, compared with some 8,651,000 pounds in May.

Anthraquinone.—Deliveries to dyestuff manufacturers continue somewhat erratic, with sudden more essential demands occasionally interfering with supplies. Schedule of prices shows no change.

Benzaldehyde, Technical.—War production requirements resulted in the

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended June 10 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	41,001,000
Benzol	gals.	4,022,250
Coaltar	gals.	15,699,750
Creosote oil	gals.	830,400
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,751,625
Phenol	lbs.	233,550
Toluol	gals.	804,450
Xylol	gals.	181,650

allocation of only 34 percent of requests for civilian use in June, according to WPB. Indications are that supplies will remain light for some months. Quotations firm.

Betanaphthylamine.— None too plentiful supplies finding ready market. Labor scarcity major factor limiting production. Market tone steady.

Catechol.—Quotations steady. Demand and supply position reported as unchanged, with producers having ample material available to meet any reasonable call.

Nitrobenzene.—June allocations of benzene for manufacture of nitrobenzene to be used for other than phenol and anilin cut to 96,313 gallons, in line with expended need for basic material in high octane gasoline blending and synthetic rubber manufacture. May allocations, in comparison, amounted to 115,748 gallons. Price structure steady.

Nitronaphthalene. — Supplies have gradually become tighter as additional amounts of naphthalene are channeled into production of phthalic anhydride. Call for material said to continue heavy. Quotations stable.

Orthochlorophenol.—Call for material well maintained. Supplies more comfortable than majority of other intermediates, with plant facilities and labor limiting factors. Prices steady.

Orthonitrochlorobenzene.—Raw material shortage continues to restrict supplies. Dyestuff manufacturing industry ordering well maintained. Prices unchanged.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Short supply situation shows little change, with shortage of benzol precluding sufficient expansion in production to meet heavy demand. Quotations unchanged.

—Continued on page 42

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

commodities are desirable to meet war necessities and while inflation is threatened in the transition period, any attempt to use those controls as part of a planned economy is certain to encounter strong opposition.

WPB chairman Nelson believes that the government should act as adviser only in development of postwar production plans and that industry should be given every encouragement to use its ingenuity. He emphasizes, however, that a certain amount of control over distribution of materials must be maintained in the transition period to make sure that everyone gets a fair share of the supply.

Chemical Interests Vested by APC

Recently published vesting orders of the Alien Property Costodian include one covering five shares of the capital stock of Jasco, Inc., "beneficially owned" by I. G. Farbenindustrie, and one covering the indebtedness of the Miner-Edgar Chemical Chemical Corporation, in bankruptcy, to Fritz Dressel.

The Honolulu Pharmacy in Hawaii, owned by Sutematsu Endo, also has been vested by APC.

Kenney Succeeds Bell on Navy Price Adjustment Board

W. John Kenney, of Los Angeles, who has been assistant to the chief of the Procurement Legal Division of the Navy Department since 1941, will succeed Laird Bell of Chicago, as chairman of the Navy's Central Price Adjustment Board. Mr. Bell has been chairman since February 1, 1944.

Barber Asphalt Promotes Robinson and Kallman

Barber Asphalt Corporation, Barber, N. J., has appointed Philip M. Robinson as general manager of its manufacturing department, and William L. Kallman as general manager of its sales department.

Honorary Chairman

Dr. August Merz, advisory executive of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has been named honorary chairman of the 108th meeting of the American Chemical Society which is to be held in New York September 11 to 15 under the auspices of the Society's North Jersey section.

Hercules Has Insecticide Laboratory at Brunswick, Ga.

A new insecticide laboratory for the biological and chemical testing and control of 'thanite' has been placed in operation at Brunswick, Ga., by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington.

J. D. Rebstock, who recently joined the Naval Stores Department as an entomologist, after eighteen months' service in East Africa, has been named supervisor of the labortory and put in charge of all testing activities.

Clarence W. Sondern has been appointed as director of laboratories for the White Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J.

Oil Refining Patents Rulings Are Reversed

Two decisions upholding the legality of oil refining patents of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, were reversed by Judge John Biggs, jr., of the third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia June 19. The two oil patent decisions handed down by former Judge J. Warren Davis were characterized as being "tainted with fraud."

The decisions were entered originally against the Root Refining Company, which paid $1,000,000 to Universal Oil after the decisions were entered nine years ago, and the Winkler Koch Engineering Company.

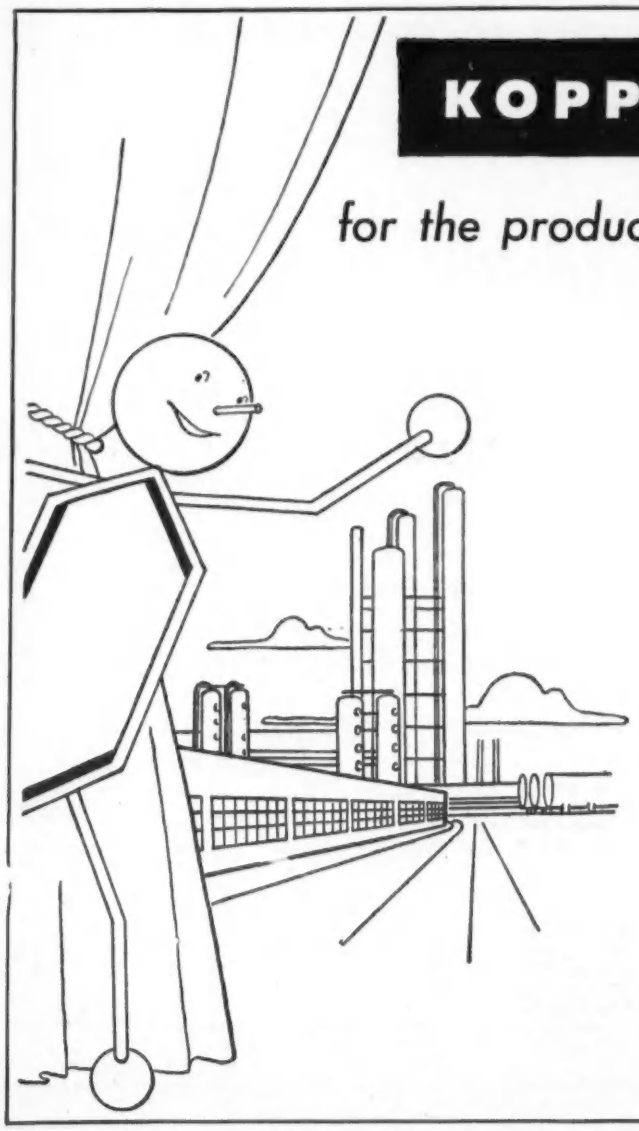
Under Judge Davis' rulings, other refineries were required to take out licenses under the Universal Oil patents and pay royalties. Universal Oil has denied any connection with the "fraud," which was alleged by Thomas Raeburn White, prominent Philadelphia lawyer who acted as special master. Judge Biggs' ruling adopted Mr. White's findings and conclusions as those of the court.

Mr. White alleged fraud in an arrangement by Judge Davis with Morgan S. Kaufman, Scranton, Pa., attorney and former Federal bankruptcy referee, to lend $10,000 to Judge Davis' cousin, Charles L. Stokley of Mount Dora, Fla. Mr. Kaufman, as attorney for Universal Oil, got a $50,000 fee, although Mr. White said he did "little or nothing" in the litigation. Mr. Kaufman since has been disbarred and Judge Davis has resigned on a $10,000-a-year pension.

ODT Has Storage Unit In Fort Dodge, Iowa

OPD Washington Bureau

Cities providing dry storage facilities for essential war materials and merchandise, under the group warehousing plan of the Office of Defense Transportation, have been increased to thirty-seven with addition of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, Federal Emergency Warehouse Association to the list of cooperating groups having contracts with ODT, Col. Leo M. Nicolson, director of the Division of Storage, announced today.



KOPPERS announces increased facilities

for the production of

Pyridine bases

(TAR BASES)

New plant facilities will make possible the production of increased quantities of pyridine bases, including alpha picoline; mixtures of beta picoline, gamma picoline and 2,6 lutidine; 2,4 lutidine; close boiling fractions boiling within the range 160-200°C.; quinoline and mixed quinaldines.

Pyridine bases are used in the production of pharmaceuticals including the sulfa-drugs, nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide; as solvents; as sources of copolymerizing materials for synthetic rubber; in the manufacture of textile waterproofing compounds and in compounding pickling inhibitors.

The greater availability of these pyridine bases should encourage the development of many other uses for them. Koppers will be glad to furnish samples of these bases and will assist in the selection of suitable grades for specific purposes. Request samples from Koppers Co., Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Coaltar Chemicals

—*Continued from page 41*

Phthalic Anhydride.—Heavy war demand, particularly for the production of dimethyl phthalate, effective insectifuge for tropical warfare, keeping supplies very tight. Control officials are now reported to be discussing further expansion of phthalic anhydride manufacturing facilities, either by present makers or new producers, so that output at year-end will be at the rate of approximately 166,000,000 pounds annually. Current output rate is estimated at some 21,000,000 pounds annually below the new goal.

Coaltar Colors

A tapering off in demand for dyestuffs was reported during the week. Responsible for the decreased call was said to be the tendency of textile manufacturers to cut down forward inventories somewhat. Shipment into the leather producing field was declared to be practically the same as for some weeks past. Inquiry for certified food and other colors was characterized as routine.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Buys Draper Company

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has announced that its subsidiary, J & L Steel Barrel Company, has purchased the physical assets and business of the Draper Manufacturing Company, Cleveland. The Draper company is the oldest manufacturer of steel barrels in the United States and many of the improvements made in steel barrel construction have been developed by the Draper company over the years. The Draper division of the J & L Steel Barrel Company will be operated under the present managing personnel.

Bemis Co. to Fly "E"

The awarding of the coveted Army-Navy "E" Award to the Bemis Bro. Bag Company, East Pepperell, Mass., has been announced by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The formal presentation will be made June 29.

Shell Oil Company's Wilmington toluene plant, Wilmington, Calif., has been awarded the Army-Navy Production "E" Award.

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The range of use of Armour's line of Neo-Fat fatty acids and oils is limitless. They are already being used successfully in many diverse applications such as Natural and Synthetic Rubber, Metallic Soaps and Driers, Cosmetics, Lubricating Greases, Candles, Printing Inks and countless others. Post-war applications promise to be even *more* varied!

NEW FATTY ACIDS AND OILS — NEO-FAT — ARMOUR AND COMPANY

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Protective Coatings Materials

Granting by the War Production Board of additional quotas of steel drums and cans, and the metal needed for their manufacture, in response to urgent appeals for relief from throttling shortages of these shipping containers, presented by numerous hard pressed paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers within the past week, has gone far toward lifting the most formidable obstacles in the road leading to a resumption of successful and profitable movements of these goods into consuming channels on a steadily increasing scale.

The Spring maintenance painting season, which usually begins to wane with the advent of hot weather, has been prolonged this year up to the end of the second quarter, and bids fair to continue in sizable proportions throughout the third quarter. And there has been an upward spurt in permits for new construction, alterations, additions and repairs, to the extent of 23.7 percent for May, indicating greater potentialities for painting newly erected buildings than for a long time past while a postwar building boom, looming in the offing, is suggesting breathtaking opportunities for the protective covering of an estimated total of 800,000 new dwelling units a year during a six-year or longer period, after the re-establishment of peace.

Even now, leading paint and varnish makers and materials processors assert that they could do a much bigger business than they are doing if they could obtain more liberal supplies of steel and fiber shipping receptacles, lithopone, titanium dioxide, zinc oxides, natural resins, carbon blacks and chrome colors.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Evidence of the extent to which supplies of metallic lead are being drained by increasing war requirements and essential civilian needs is furnished by the inventory record prepared by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, showing a reduction in stocks of refined lead at United States refineries amounting to 2,244 tons and lowering the total at the end of May to 37,586 tons.

Obviously, the present rate of domestic production and importations is not sufficient to meet all current requirements. But, to date, there has been no serious depletion of stocks, inasmuch as WPB still maintains a large stockpile.

Total production of refined lead for May has been placed at 45,903 tons, compared with 50,154 tons for April, while shipments for last month have reached an aggregate of 48,142 tons, compared with 44,690 tons for the previous month. Lead oxidizers and other lead pigment makers continue to acquire all they need without restrictions. Prices for pig lead have remained unaltered for the week of June 16-23 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Zinc ore continues plentiful but supplies of zinc slabs are still inadequate for all requirements, chiefly because of the hugely mounting war needs which continue to outstrip recently increased refining operations. Hence priority ratings are still required to obtain the slabs, and zinc pigment makers must possess these, in order to fill their needs. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unchanged for the week June 16-23 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Lithopone.—Demand far exceeding supply is noted in this pigment as stocks of this combination of barium sulphate and zinc sulphide are being reduced still further by recourse to it on the part of customary users of titanium dioxide who are unable to fill their needs in the latter whitening agent.

Red Lead.—Buying interest continues keen on both military and civilian accounts. Market holds firm throughout.

Titanium Dioxide.—War requirements, filled with rated orders, are reaching still larger proportions for June and are expected to exceed those for May considerably. Hence, the quantity available for allotment among members of the paint trade, devoid of ratings, is being steadily diminished.

Zinc Oxide.—A recent extension of the list of permissible uses of leadfree zinc oxide, through the amending of WPB's general preference order M-11-a, has eased the situation in this oxide slightly by allowing its employment in laboratory reagent chemicals, nitrocellulose plastics, vulcanized fiber and toilet soap, which items were unintentionally omitted from the original order. The revised order also defines the types of paint in which lead-free zinc oxide may be used as including industrial interior mill whites and fumeproof and industrial finishes of the type used for product finishing while limiting the sale to oil refineries to purchase orders accompanied by the symbol MRC-P-3, placed pursuant to preference rating order P-96. Leaded zinc oxides, though free from allocation control, are still in rather limited supply.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes.—Wetground material from Missouri sources continues in adequate supply, although dryground from Southern sources is still rather scarce. Prices continue being well maintained.

OPA has announced that barium chemicals, already under allocation control, and now ceiled under GMPR at the highest levels prevailing in March, 1942, are expected to be placed under a specific dollars and cents price regulation at an early date.

China Clay.—Both imported and domestic kaolin still moving steadily into consuming channels. WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 7,000 pounds of English kaolin powder.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Blacks.—Synthetic rubber tire manufacturers continue to absorb the bulk of all offerings of easy and medium processing types of channel blacks and also furnace and static blacks. Paint trade's takings are still rather modest. Further evidence of the unabated shrinkage of channel black inventories is furnished in the figures on operations for last month. These show an expansion of production for May to an aggregate of 33,786,000 pounds, more than offset by an increase in shipments which were swelled thereby to 45,688,000 pounds and a reduction of approximately 12,000,000 pounds in stocks on hand as of May 31 to 132,094,000 pounds.

Reports are current that WPB may have to intervene in arranging distribution of carbon blacks with some form of allocation control before the end of the year.

Chrome Colors.—Because of the increasing shortage of bichromates, and the hugely increasing war painting requirements in zinc yellow and the other chrome colors, it is deemed likely that WPB will have recourse to a curtailment of allocations in the first-mentioned color within the relatively near future. The supply and requirements situation has grown steadily worse within the last two months, but a turn for the better is expected in the Fall.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Current supply situation comfortable. However, possible resumption of lend-lease and other war

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, ¼c. per gal.
Casein, imported, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 11c. to 44c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.
Turpentine, steam dist., 2c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

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Color	10-11	12-13
Viscosity at 25 C (G-H)	X-Z	X-Z
Acid Number	58-62	58-62
Total Solids	61-63%	61-63%
Combined Lime Ca OH_2 Approx.	5%	5%
Solvent	Mineral Spirits	Mineral Spirits

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CHICAGO, 11
43 EAST OHIO ST.
WHITEHALL 7680

requirements after first of month may quickly deplete surplus stocks. Quotations steady.

Butyl Acetate.—Important need for phthalic anhydride has decreased amount of latter material being made available for dibutyl derivative and thus contribute toward a somewhat freer supply position as regards both butyl acetate and butyl alcohol. Lack of phthalic anhydride also has cut alkyd resin production and in turn affected demand for butyl solvents for coatings formulations based thereon.

Diacetone.—Reduced military demand for can coatings, of which diacetone is a component, has eased supply and made increased amounts available for other protective coating uses. Prices unchanged.

Methylisobutyl Ketone. — Increased demand has necessitated that this material henceforth be controlled under M-300 instead of M-322. Under M-300 consumers will be required to file for material on form WPB-2945 instead of the customer's use certificate, and thus furnish the chemicals bureau of WPB data valuable in determining monthly allocations.

Naval Stores

Further price advances in rosin featured the naval stores market during this week. Limited offerings of new crop material were absorbed but were insufficient to satisfy the steady demand. Buyers bid against each other for supplies, working the market upwards. Reports from the south were to the effect that stocks of rosin were being withheld from the market. Trading in turpentine also was active and the price was advanced ½c. per gallon. Production showed a steady increase with buyers taking the bulk of offerings. Producers were manifesting little inclination to use the necessary forms for the placing of rosin and turpentine under loans or selling to the Government stockpile. Weather conditions in the producing belt have become favorable to the naval stores production, but the main inpediment to the production continues to be the manpower shortage.

The outcome of the meeting of the War Production Board and the Gum and Wood Naval Stores Industries Advisory Committee to study the naval stores supply situation held in Washington last Tuesday and Wednesday was awaited with considerable interest by both producers and consumers.

Turpentine. — Trading in turpentine in the local market was active, though restricted to small quantities which aggregated a good volume.

Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	78	2,200	26	...	33,945
Tuesday ..	78	3,550	105	...	34,053
Wednesday.	78	7,450	146	137	34,056
Thursday..	77¾	3,450	108	203	33,959
Friday ...	77¾	1,700	58	372	33,645

Chicago, June 22.—Turpentine market holds strong, with supplies still restricted and demand good. Five-drum lots, 90c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 95c.; single drums, 93c.; single barrels, 98c.

Rosin.—Continuous price advances featured this market. Both consumers and distributors were in the market for supplies. All grades were again boosted. Inquiry for export was good, though sales were spasmodic.

Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$4.96	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00	$5.10
D	5.01	5.04	5.07	5.10	5.20
E	5.45	5.50	5.55	5.60	5.65
F	5.64	5.68	5.70	5.68	5.70
G	5.64	5.68	5.70	5.68	5.75
H	5.64	5.68	5.70	5.68	5.80
I	5.64	5.68	5.70	5.68	5.90
K	5.70	5.75	5.80	5.95	6.05
M	5.75	5.80	5.85	5.90	6.10
N	5.85	5.90	5.95	6.00	6.20
WG	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.35	6.31
WW	6.55	6.60	6.60	6.65	6.50
X	6.55	6.60	6.60	6.65	6.50
	Barrels				
Sales	140	252	595	230	365
Receipts ..	81	424	204	147	202
Shipments..	...	56	441	100	215
Stocks ...	12,815	13,183	12,036	13,083	13,070

Chicago, June 22.—Moderately good buying of rosin was noted in this market. Sellers are unable or unwilling to accept more than limited business. Five-drum lots quoted:—B grade, $6.31 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $7.97; M grade, $7.99; W.W. grade, $8.03.

Shellac

Operators of all kinds in the shellac market continued to report excellent business in shellac to be obtained mainly from the government stockpile. Sales have reached exceptionally high totals and the volume was built substantially by the presence of excellent demand from other countries. Reports current last week were that the lemon shellac supply has been cut very low and much that is now available is a sort of reddish orange.

Meanwhile, there is some reason to suspect that if all things go right, the government may return shellac importation to private trade as early as sometime in July. That is not a certain eventuality but merely a possibility that the trade hopes will prove a reality.

Consumers who read that whisky distilleries will operate in August to produce beverage and not industrial alcohol should not infer that the War Production Board is likely to increase its allocations to shellac users at an early date. Much more alcohol than is now allocated for civilian shellac products is needed and while the synthetic rubber program alcohol needs will be less than the 1944 and 1945 estimates, the overall war purpose requirements are not decreasing. Alcohol is likely to continue the main bottleneck after private industry imports ample shellac for bleaching purposes.

Driers and Flatteners

Increasing military demands for naphthenic acid, and a resultant curtailment of production of all descriptions of the naphthenates, have been reflected still further in an additional paring down of WPB's allocations of these drying agents for civilian uses, with the result that former consumers of these driers are turning in increasing numbers to the tallates. Soyates are moving steadily, but by no means as briskly as the tallates, into consuming channels in the paint trade.

Stearates continue in keen and foremost call among the flatteners and jellifiers. Some producers are sold well ahead but a majority of suppliers are still able to take care of their customers' requirements in this material. Only a light inquiry is noted for laurates.

Synthetic Resins

A slight liberalization of the drastic restrictions formerly imposed on all civilian uses of phenolic resins has lately been announced by the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board. This bureau will hereafter allocate a limited supply of these resins for general maintenance paints, including those for trucks, railroads and factory machinery.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Movement of gilsonite and petroleum gums continues in fair-sized volume, with prices well maintained.

WPB reports that shipments of bituminous heating kettles, designed for heating and melting tars, asphalts and similar bituminous materials used in the building and maintenance of roads and airports and by roofing contractors, for the first quarter of this year have been 24 percent lower than in those for the first quarter of last year, but that unfilled orders for these kettles have shown an increase of 55 percent during the same period.

Copal.—Varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints are still buying enough Congo copal gum to meet their current requirements. So far, local supplies have been adequate, although they are being steadily reduced in the absence of new arrivals and new import licenses.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With local supplies fast diminishing and with little probability of replenishment of stocks with newly imported material for some time to

TODAY

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* * * *

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come, the market has stiffened further within the past week. Argentine casein is now priced a half-cent per pound higher at around 18½c. for the acid-precipitated type while domestic material, whose production has been held down this season by a diminished milk flow available for this purpose and lack of adequate manpower, is moving in only routine fashion at prices only slightly under the OPA ceilings.

Glues.—On the eve of making allocations of hide glue, extracted bone glue and green bone glue for the third quarter, the Chemicals Bureau of WPB has announced that, in view of a building up of producers' inventories of these glues while military requirements were decreased since the establishment of such allocation, three months ago, this allocation control may not be required in and after the fourth quarter of this year. In other words, if the supply and demand pattern is not altered extensively during the Summer months, these restrictions may be lifted this Fall. Previously, members of the Glue Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee of WPB had recommended that this bureau conduct a survey of the industry early in August. An arrival of 400 bags of glue bone is noted.

Bristle Brush Standards Change Contemplated

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of Federal specifications to permit the resumption of manufacture of pure bristle brushes in sizes of 3¼ inches and shorter is under consideration by the War Production Board as a result of the improved supply situation in the shorter bristles. A task committee of the paint-brush manufacturers industry advisory committee has made a report to WPB on the subject with suggested changes in Federal specifications HB-701, HB-463, HB-291, and HB-491A.

Such changes are might be made, however, are unlikely to affect consumers' goods. While the supply of short bristles has been eased, the supply is still not sufficient to meet any but the requirements of government agencies, and sales of the pure bristle brushes will be made only to procurement agencies specified on a list to be furnished manufacturers.

Jones Dabney to Build Resin Plant in Calif.

The Jones Dabney Company, manufacturers of varnishes, lacquers and finishes, Louisville, Ky., and a division of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, has announced that it had purchased a five-acre tract of land in East Oakland, Calif. Immediately after the war the company plans to erect a resin and synthetic resin manufacturing plant on this property to serve its West coast customers. The company has no intention of producing paints, varnishes, lacquers or finished products in the West coast plant.

Brazil to Raise Output Of Dehydrated Castor Oil

A new plant expected to have a capacity of 60,000 pounds of dehydrated castor oil monthly is scheduled for establishment in Brazil by S. A. Industrias Reunidas F. Matarazzo, according to the Department of Commerce. The dehydration process, a Brazilian development, calls for heating the oil in an atmosphere of inert gas in the presence of an acid catalyst, and results in removing 4.7 of the combined water from the oil.

Balto. Paint Technicians Elect Eisenberg Head

Aaron A. Eisenberg, of the Southern Lacquer Company, has been elected president of the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Ralph W. Lamenzo, of the H. B. Davis Paint Company; secretary, Gary H. Lebbin, of the Baltimore Paint & Color Works; treasurer, Dr. Mark Westgate, of the National Paint and Varnish Association in Washington.

Chicago Rubber Group Elects Hubbard Chairman

Bruce W. Hubbard, of the Ideal Roller & Manufacturing Company, was elected chairman of the Chicago Rubber Group at its annual meeting held recently. Jas. P. Sheridan, of the New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, was made vice-chairman and W. F. Bernstein of W. F. Bernstein, Consultants, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Gas Technology Institute Add Sebastian to Staff

Dr. John J. S. Sebastian has been appointed to the research staff of the Institute of Gas Technology at Illinois Institute of Technology. He will serve as associate supervisor of the coal and gasification research section of the Gas Institute.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Purchases of approximately 2,000 tank cars of lard for the Mexican government, to be delivered by June 30, strengthened last week the animal fats situation and advanced quotations for lard and rendered pork fat at least one and one-half cents per pound from the recent low point.

The passing of the stabilization extension act by Congress to extend the emergency price control act until June 1945 which has been sent to the President with virtual assurance of his signature, served to strengthen the tone in the oils and fats trade.

Consumption of oils and fats continued at a steady pace, although trading of late has been spotty and has been affected by reduction of inventories by many users from 90 days to 30 days requirements.

Office of Price Administration announced a simpler method for wholesalers and retailers of bulk household soaps and cleansers for computing ceiling prices, effective June 24. Maximum prices may be computed according to the mark-up factor already used in figuring prices for bar or packaged soaps and cleansers. OPA also decreed that manufacturers of bulk soap products may determine maximum prices by the method now in effect for unlisted household soaps and cleansers.

Production of oils and fats reached a new peak during the first quarter of 1944 as a result of a record hog and cattle slaughter during that period, according to the Department of Agriculture. Factory output in January-March approximated 2,800,000,000 pounds compared with 2,400,000,000 pounds in the same period in 1943 and 2,700,000,000 pounds in October-December 1943, the previous peak quarter. Production of lard in January-March 1944 was 774,000,000 pounds, 71 percent greater than the same period a year ago. Output in inedible tallow and greases was 453,000,000 pounds, up 34 percent as compared with the first quarter in 1943. Despite the improved supply position, prices of fats and oils in major wholesale markets have remained mostly at ceiling levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lard, 1c. per lb.
Rendered pork fat, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.6	194.0	195.0	194.6

Flaxseed

An active demand absorbed increased receipts of cash flaxseed at ceilings. Interest in prompt deliveries was also good. Crop news from the Northwest was slightly better with liberal rains benefiting growth.

Minneapolis, June 21.—Receipts of cash flax increased further and demand continued good at ceiling prices. About a third of the daily receipts were offered on spot, maybe a little more. The rest of the cars were applied on arrive contracts.

Because of more liberal receipts recently the drain on local elevator stocks slackened and they decreaed but 15,000 bushels in four days compared with a decrease of 50,000 bushels in the same period of time a year ago. A North Dakota legal decision made stocks in the hands of seed handlers taxable while seed held on farms was not considered so. This caused some selling by seed interests.

Crop news is a bit improved insofar as Montana and South Dakota are concerned. Some lowland acreage elsewhere was damaged from surface water, but acreage on higher land continues to show very good growth on account of plentiful moisture. A few cold days and nights helped to make the weeds gain on flax plants, which seems to be the main cause of complaint.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1944	Receipts 1943	Shipments 1944	Shipments 1943
This week	205,500	143,500	43,500	19,000
Since Sep. 1.	20,549,000	15,929,000	3,045,000	1,705,500

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.04½
Monday	3.05	3.04½
Tuesday	3.05	3.04½
Wednesday	3.05	3.04½
Thursday	3.05	3.04½
Friday	3.05	3.04½

Buenos Aires, June 23.—The Grain Board has announced the withdrawal of offers of flaxseed for shipment. Flaxseed shipments during the week were 20,000 bushels to the United Kingdom. Visible supply was estimated at 9,252,000 bushels.

Flaxseed for export nominal at $1.90¼; Rosario, $1.81⅛ per bushel.

Hull, June 23.—Bombay, June, £31; Calcutta (no quotations); La Plata, June, £22½ per ton.

Linseed Meal

While offerings of meal were slightly more liberal, an active call continued for prompt and nearby delivery. Interest in 60-day shipment also was good, while futures received less attention due to increased green pasturage.

Minneapolis, June 21.—Offerings were not liberal; at least there are a few cars for sale from week to week, partly because some of the allocated stuff was turned back. Crushers reported a ready demand for all offerings for nearby or early shipment. There were plenty of buyers who were willing to trade in 60-day shipment contracts.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	12,060,000	11,520,000
Since Sept. 1	460,344,700	440,860,000

Chicago, June 22.—Buyers of linseed meal are taking fairly good amounts of material. The offerings are not especially heavy. Price unchanged at $49 per ton, sacks, Chicago, June delivery.

Linseed Oil

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the linseed oil market during the week. Buying interest was spasmodic with some business accepted on bids at 14.4c. per pound in tankcars for raw oil early in the week. While oil was not offered at this figure it was intimated that additional business could have been put through at the same level on firm bids. Inquiry during the latter part of the week was restricted to less than car lots with sales noted at current quotations. The receipt of shipping instructions for oil slackened during the past week. Demand for replacement oil was moderate and about up to seasonal volume.

News of flaxseed crop was somewhat improved in Montana and South Dakota ,while some lowland acreage in the belt was damaged by water. Growth on higher land was good because of plentiful moisture. Reports of the Canadian flaxseed crop showed improvement as most sections have been benefited by liberal rains.

Minneapolis, June 21.—Crushers reported improvement in civilian and lend-lease shipping instructions, which resulted in a sharp gain in the out movement for the week ending Tuesday.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	8,520,000	6,480,000
Since Sept. 1	280,852,000	104,490,000

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in cottonseed oil futures dried up during the week due mainly to the threat and the eventual passing of the emergency price control act which extended price controls one year to June, 1945.

The tight supply situation in edible oils continued to be noted and offerings of both the crude and refined grades were limited.

Reports from the cotton belt continued to be favorable, with the crop making good stands. Dry weather has reduced complaints of weed growth.

Hogs were firmer throughout the period under an improved demand. Prices were advanced for the lower weights.

Lard market was stronger and buyers bids were boosted for lard and rendered pork fat to 10½c. per pound, tankcars, an advance of 1½c. per pound from the recent low point of 9c. per pound.

Office of Price Administration announced that cottonseed and peanut flours will be exempt from price control, effective June 28.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 nom.
September	....	....	14.00 nom.
October	....	....	13.75 nom.
December	....	....	13.30-13.75
March, 1945	....	....	13.30-13.70
May	....	....	13.35 13.70

Total sales, none.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, June 23.—Occasional cars of cottonseed and soybean meal were sold at ceilings. Crude cottonseed oil offerings nil. Cotton making steady improvement.

Atlanta, June 22.—The trade is more interested in the crop outlook than in the limited oilseed products currently available. Unusually hot, dry weather is threatening, but the situation has not reached the critical stage. Rain will greatly improve the outlook. The weather has, however, reduced the cotton boll weevil threat.

Fatty Acids

A gradual slackening in the call for fatty acids was noticeable during the week. While demand was light, the market was steady for most grades and reflected the strength in basic materials. Interest in red oil was slow. Stearic acid was quiet but firm.

Chicago, June 22.—Fatty acids market activity is holding up at high levels. Market remains steady at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Buyers confined inquiry to spot and prompt deliveries, and purchased round lots at current levels. Demand for forward positions has subsided due to the increase in lush pasturage.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Trading was moderate and mainly in the better grades. Lower grades were quiet, though offerings were not as liberal at heretofore. Market tone steadier.

Tallow.—Conditions in tallow were firm at ceilings. Demand was restricted to the best grades, while lower types were attracting little attention.

Chicago, June 22.—Better tone is noted in the fats and greases market. Demand, however, is still inclined to be a little spotty. Prices are:—A white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c.; inedible tallow, prime, 8½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Small lots in fair request. Stocks in light supply.

Menhaden.—Consumers taking small quantities for actual needs. Fishing reported as fair thus far this season.

Production of oil during January-March, 1944, totaled 41,500 gallons, as compared with 12,112 gallons for the same period last year, according to the division of fisheries.

Sardine.—Output during the first quarter (January - March, 1944) amounted to 1,266,674 gallons, against 1,306,707 gallons for same time last year, as reported by the division of fisheries.

Baltimore, June 21.—Menhaden fishing in the Chesapeake Bay and outside of the held by the government. North Carolina and Florida factories made no further contribution of consequence to the stock of oil. Meanwhile the ceiling for crude oil remained at 8.9c. per pound, with refiners doing some business at 12.25c. per pound for light cold pressed in tanks, with 12.29c. per pound in returnable drums, and alkali at 12.6c. in tanks and 13.6c. in returnable drums.

Animal Oils

Degras.—There has been no material easing of this market, though trading was limited.

Neatsfoot.—In moderate call and mainly for immediate requirements. Offerings more liberal.

Chicago, June 22.—Animal oil business was slightly better. Orders have been in good volume, while offerings are still limited. Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c.; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c., tankcars.

Waxes

Stocks of beeswax gained to the extent of 160 bags; carnauba, 118 bags; and ouricury, 133 bags. The additions to supply meant not a thing so far as spot reserves were concerned; they were probably owned by consumers prior to becoming actually available here. The market was left in the position of subnormal, unsold spot stocks that had prevailed for a long time past. Substantial interest in the purchase of future arrivals was reported and practically all market activity was in that category.

N.Y. Oil Trades to Golf

Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its annual outing at the Pelham Country Club, June 27. Reservations are in charge of R. G. Sonneborn, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 88 Lexington avenue, New York. Murray Hill 4-3700.

Gum Importers Golf

The American Gum Importers Laboratories, including representatives of the leading importers and processors of natural resins, held their summer outing and golf tournament June 20 at the Scarsdale Golf Club, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Margarin Production Up Slightly in March

Production of margarin during March amounted to 57,858,225 pounds. This compares with 57,363,234 pounds in February and 70,623,016 pounds in March last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in March with the same month last year follows:—

	Pounds— 1944	1943
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*39,413,938	†56,473,754
Withdrawn tax-paid	40,075,515	57,054,833

Used in Uncolored Margarin

Butter culture	8	50
Better flavor	1,527	421
Citric acid	73	.....
Corn oil	1,066,528	603,961
Cottonseed oil	18,138,884	24,796,704
Cottonseed stearin	3,028	5,000
Derivative of glycerin	62,059	91,985
Diacetyl	84	86
Estearine	8,766	.....
Lecithin	37,997	46,530
Milk	6,839,622	9,933,360
Monostearin	28,466	47,609
Neutral lard	597,712	1,450,560
Lard flakes	1,235	.....
Oleo oil	838,289	2,137,352
Oleo stearin	289,282	407,629
Oleo stock	26,137	311,960
Peanut oil	1,200,039	355,606
Salt	1,290,669	1,837,301
Soda, benzoate of	23,960	29,132
Soya bean oil	10,024,656	15,877,024
Soya stearin flakes	39,460	.....
Tallow	46,312	87,314
Vitamin concentrate	7,421	10,056
Total	40,581,214	58,026,642
Production of colored oleomargarin	18,444,287	13,566,183
Withdrawn tax-paid	1,240,533	432,304

Used in Colored Margarin

Butter culture	.....	96
Butter flavor	521	100
Citric acid	13	.....
Color	9,578	10,441
Corn oil	1,240	13,831
Cottonseed flakes	.....	330
Cottonseed oil	851,907	392,971
Derivative of glycerin	20,560	18,319
Diacetyl	24	23
Estearine	1,323	.....
Lecithin	4,683	5,278
Milk	2,825,597	2,053,128
Monostearin	5,943	11,990
Neutral lard	370,257	49,024
Lard flakes	166	.....
Oleo oil	465,465	174,102
Oleo stock	189,670	7,276
Peanut oil	5,032	302,467
Salt	618,583	401,492
Soda, benzoate of	12,550	9,993
Soya bean oil	13,025,772	10,103,775
Soya bean stearin	7,635	.....
Soya flakes	14,300	2,775
Vitamin concentrate	2,972	2,656
Total	18,483,811	13,564,038

Note—The figures for March, 1944, are subject to revision until published in the commissioner's annual report.

* Of the amount produced, 6,935 pounds were reworked.

† Of the amount produced, 4,261 pounds were reworked.

Virginia capes has been more productive this week than heretofore. Demand for oil, however, remained as inactive as it has been of late, so that there was no important absorption of the supplies still

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price features last week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals were restricted to a lowering of quotations on penicillin and quicksilver. The former was priced lower in keeping with an increased production that lowers net costs of manufacture. The latter merely continued its weakened way that began when the government stopped buying.

During the period under review, the War Production Board on June 20 opened the way for the production of upward of 50,000,000 gallons of alcohol for beverage purposes. The way to that end was cleared by WPB relieving the whisky distillers from making alcohol solely for war uses in the coming month of August. The whisky industry had been converted 100 percent to the manufacture of industrial alcohol since Oct. 8, 1942. WPB was informed by the Office of Rubber Director that synthetic rubber production this year and next will require slightly less alcohol. If the whisky distillers in August operate all facilities in the interest of beverage alcohol, it can produce between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 gallons of 190 proof alcohol.

WPB also warned of some acute scarcities, mentioning specifically those in vitamin A fishliver oil and quinoline, the latter adversely affecting production of nicotinic acid. Tighter control was ordered for methylisobutyl ketone. Isopropyl alcohol was in tighter position because of its having been allocated as an antifreeze item. A reverse of shortage was found in the plentiful supply of riboflavin and WPB ended allocation control on June 21.

The continued decline in quicksilver prices rendered the position of the derived mercurials less secure and a further change in the schedule of prices on such products may develop almost any time because quicksilver has dropped $12 per flask since the present mercurial prices were established on May 31. Glycerin refiners expressed postwar views that gave a pleasing prospect for the industry when victory comes.

Acetonitrile. — Producers reduced prices substantially according to a June 20 notification and carlot quantities in drums are now available at 60c. per pound; less than car lots, drums, 75c.; 5-gallon lots, 80c.; less than 5-gallon lots, 90c.

Acid, Tartaric.—Stocks of imported acid have gained to the extent of 125 bags. The flow of North African raw materials to this country has been reported as more satisfactory than some had expected but there is a tight position so far as raw materials produced at other foreign points.

Alcohol.—The alcohol production by the whisky industry next August will, by WPB permission, be devoted to the beverage industry and if facilities are used 100 percent to that end, a production of between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 gallons of beverage alcohol is likely. WPB released the industry from its 100 percent devotion to industrial alcohol production since Oct. 8, 1942, when the Office of Rubber Director informed WPB that synthetic rubber production would require less alcohol during the balance of this year, and in 1945 as well. The 1944 requirement will be about 20,000,000 gallons less than estimated and 1945 needs about 30,000,000 gallons less. WPB said that requirements for industrial alcohol for all war purposes are now estimated at 614,000,000 gallons. New supplies of 612,000,000 gallons plus the government stocks of 80,000,000 gallons have brought the available total to a level where it would be possible to dispense with August production in whisky distilleries. A side light on the August holiday was that distillers may be barred from using corn in that month. Power to control the use of corn and other agricultural products in making alcohol rests in the War Food Administration. The director was reported opposed to the holiday because of a tight situation in livestock feeds. If WFA bans the use of corn, and possibly wheat, beverage alcohol production in August may have to be based on rye. Officials in WFA emphasized that none of the 65,000,000 bushels of corn it hopes to get in the middlewest will go to alcohol makers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Acetronitrile, 15c. per lb.
Codliver oil, 30c. per gal.
Penicillin, 30c. per 100,000 units.
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
239.2	240.2	241.1	241.0

Castor Oil.—Stocks of raw material gained to the extent of 2,916,900 pounds of beans. The total or renewal of supplies since January 1 has now reached the figure of 135,311,900 pounds, which compares with 138,134,500 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago. Also, stocks of foreign made oil gained to the extent of 150 drums.

Chicago, June 21.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold press, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Cocoa Butter.—Stocks of material gained to the extent of 21,419 packages. Practically all had been sold into consumption previous to its becoming available and the market is left tight as ever notwithstanding the substantial quantity cited above. Sales are at ceiling limits. Supplies of cocoa and chocolate products for civilians in the third quarter will be less. Grinding quotas on beans have been reduced to 70 percent of the third quarter of 1941, the base year.

Codliver Oil.—Strictly U.S.P. oil was priced at $2.35 to $2.50 per gallon. The former practice of selling on a per barrel basis has disappeared almost entirely. The range in price begins at U.S.P. and ranges higher, according to the test of material offered. Substantial renewals of supplies have been made of late.

Fishliver Oils.—WPB warned that the supplies of vitamin A fishliver oils are dwindling and stocks on hand were said to have been seriously reduced by the lower rate of fishliver production, according to the Chemicals Bureau of WPB. Supplies of fishlivers gained to the extent of 18 barrels.

San Francisco, June 21.—Market here very quiet, with what little future trading reported, at the prevailing ceiling. The trade expects more activity shortly on new season oil.

Glycerin.—The forward prospect for the glycerin trade is said to make fairly pleasant viewing. Soap business is good, and production of glycerin is good, and should provide an accumulation of stocks which, when the war ends, will be available for export to the Philippine Islands, the Dutch East Indies, Russia, and other countries where fats have been used mainly for edible purposes and in which glycerin shortage may be expected. Stocks to be accumulated between now and the end of the war are reckoned as "good property" and actually are an anchor to leeward. The price structure is also another anchor and the fact that dynamite glycerin, to cite one grade, will not decline from 65c. to 17c. per pound as it did following World War No. 1, is an interesting highlight in the overall picture of the market following victory.

Chicago, June 21.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol.—Stocks of natural material gained to the extent of 364 cases of high cost Brazilian made goods.

Mercurials. — Continued decline in the cost of quicksilver has served to render less secure the present price schedules on mercurials. Since May 31, when the prevailing quotations were established, quicksilver has declined $12 per flask. The at present more competitive mercurials market

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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is likely to be sensitive to the raw material situation.

Methylisobutyl Ketone.—The War Production Board on June 21 transferred allocation control of this article to its order M-300, and at that time vacated its M-322 order. Lacquer manufacturers have been using increased quantities in formulation. Also, demand for use in the manufacture of vinyl coatings for planes and as an anti-freeze denaturant has tightened the available supply. Under order M-300, customers are now required to file form WPB-2945 instead of the customer's use certificate. This is expected to give WPB valuable assistance in determining monthly allocations.

Quicksilver. — Current quotations were lower at $98 to $105 per flask and reflect the slowness of the primary market notwithstanding the expected further closing in of production. It is a buyers' market.

San Francisco, June 21.—Some spot offerings taken at $95 per flask, but no futures being placed. Movement generally slow and production expected to drop with additional mines shutting down as reported.

Quinoline.—According to a statement made by the War Production Board, efforts made to increase production of this article "have not been as successful as anticipated." The shortage has resulted in smaller supplies of nicotinic acid being available.

Penicillin.—Quotations have been reduced to the new low level of $1.90 per 100,000 units. Availability of this item for use in civilian hospitals—under allocation, of course—has raised the question of what price hospitals should pay. During the past week, the Office of Price Administration pointed out that one seller's price to civilian hospitals is $3.15 per 100,000 units and since some sellers are supplying the government at a price less than that, it is reasonable to expect further reductions in the price to civilian hospitals.

Riboflavin.—Because stocks of this article have become plentiful, the War Production Board on June 21 removed this item from allocation control. Production in April totaled 9,962 pounds. Stocks on April 30 were 35,759 pounds.

Drug Stores Sales Up

Drug store sales for May, 1944, showed an increase of 10 percent over May, 1943, and 7 percent gain for May over sales for the preceding month of 1944, according to the Bureau of Census.

Drug Trade Furthered

—Continued from page 5

The Tenth Pan-American Sanitary Conference in 1938 recommended that those American republics which did not have their own pharmacopeia adopt the Spanish edition of the U.S.P., but only Cuba, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua have done so. He said the industry is partly to blame because of its failure to make a concerted effort to promote the American therapeutic standards in the other countries.

The next most important barrier arises from an underestimation on the part of present or potential exporters of the prospective worth of the Latin-American market. The final barrier is one which is likewise self-imposed, namely, export technic. While its effect is evident in Latin-American operations, it may equally retard progress in other areas.

Mr. Delahanty outlined ten specific steps which the government is taking to eliminate these barriers and aid the drug industry:—

1. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is now bringing up to date an earlier publication entitled "Foreign Markets for American Medicinal Products," giving specific facts as to what various countries need in the future to improve their health standards.

2. Data are now being gathered from the drug industry on what drug firms are marketing in Latin America which is to be passed along to American embassies.

3. Each of our embassies has been furnished with a set of the United States Pharmacopeia, National Formulary, and New and Nonofficial Remedies in order that the personnel will be better equipped to counsel upon and protect drug industry interests.

4. Efforts are being made to secure a uniform procedure designed to simplify health-product approvals in the various countries so as to reduce delay and exorbitant costs.

5. Similar efforts are being made to secure a similar degree of uniformity of trademark registration procedure.

6. Furtherance of reciprocal trade agreements.

7. Stimulation of imports of products of other countries so that their dollar balances will be increased to buy the products of American industry.

8. Development of friendship through such mediums as medical-student exchange, cooperative sanitation agreements, publicity as to the respective standards of living, and the stimulation of technical aids.

9. Fostering of export service.

10. Institution of the axis drug replacement program, providing each embassy with a report on axis products and the American equivalent or alternative products and supplies.

Rheinstroms Mark Golden Wedding Anniversary

Sam M. Rheinstrom, for almost twenty-five years New York sales manager for the Publicker Alcohol & Chemical Sales Corporation, and Mrs. Rheinstrom will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary July 3. Mr. and Mrs. Rheinstrom have one son, Lieutenant (s.g.) L. C. Rheinstrom, USNR.

Dr. Swain to Get LL.D. From Temple University

Dr. Robert Lee Swain, editor of *Drug Trade News* and Joseph W. Henderson, president of the American Bar Association, will be the recipients of the honorary degree LL.D. at the Temple University commencement exercises June 30.

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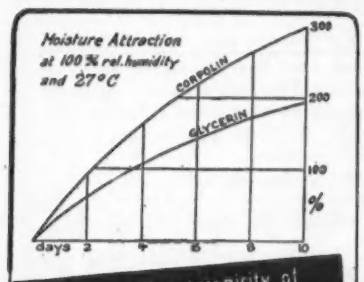

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See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50
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MEETING REQUIREMENTS OF ALL INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIAS
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V14526 J JUN 1944 XUM
OPD—6-26-1944 53

Boric Acid Labeling

—Continued from page 3

He regards, however, the suggestion of the Supervisor of Drugs, Devices and Cosmetics of Connecticut that boric acid and similar toxic products intended for external use bear on their labels a red X from corner to corner as a good one. Another good suggestion, he said, is that the containers of poisonous substances be of a distinctive shape and for liquids that the bottles have openings that would permit only a minimum amount to flow out.

Another suggestion that has been made, he added, is that poisonous substances be colored so that they will be readily distinguishable from non-poisonous substances of similar appearance. However, he pointed out, there is no coloring matter now known of that could be added to boric acid that would not be irritating to the eye when boric acid is used as an eyewash.

It is Dr. Dunbar's view and that of Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, that corrective measures to safeguard the public against mistaken uses of household products that are poisonous are long over due, and if Congress sees fit to take some action it would be preferable that it take the form of amendments to the Federal caustic poison act of 1927 instead of revision of the food, drug and cosmetic act. They point out that there are many substances which are not drugs which are of a much higher toxicity than boric acid, and for that reason the Federal caustic poison act should be the vehicle of control.

This act lists some twelve substances which are poisonous and must be labeled as such, and states also the percentage of the substance that will prove poisonous. This pattern should be extended to include by percentage the amounts of boric acid and other substances that would prove poisonous when used internally, it was stated.

In a report to the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, which has the Bloom bill in charge. Mr. McNutt cited the difficulties of administration that would result from its enactment, and called attention to other substances which are more frequently the cause of acute accidental poisoning than boric acid.

The vital statistics of the Bureau of Census for 1941 show that there were 1,191 deaths from acute accidental poisoning, Mr. McNutt said, listing the causative agents in the order of the number of deaths, as follows:—

Barbituric acid and derivatives, 232; methanol and other alcohols, 132; lye and potash, 94; arsenic and compounds, 70; mermury and compounds, 42; nux vomica and strychnine, 40; cresol compounds, 29; crabolic acid and phenol, 25; narcotics, 17; tobacco and derivatives, 7; and unspecified substances, 503.

Mr. McNutt concluded:—

To summarize, in my judgment the bill should be one to amend the Federal caustic poison act, and it should specify, in addition to boric acid, other poisonous substances which are more frequent causes of fatalities. If the committee does not wish to prescribe a complete list in the statute, it should authorize the administrative agency, through appropriate procedure, to add to the list by regulations. Provision should be made for protective devices other than labeling, such as a distinctive coloring, distinctively shaped containers and, in the case of poisonous liquids which might intrigue children, bottles with opening sufficiently constricted to make it unlikely that a child would ingest a lethal quantity.

Drug Wholesaler's Ad

—Continued from page 4

turers and other sellers to purchase advertising space in it, with the agreement that the charges for the advertisements were to be credited on the purchase price of the merchandise bought by the respondent from such sellers.

According to the findings, the magazine was not an independent business operated in good faith on a profit basis, but was a subterfuge knowingly designed and conducted solely as an incident to the respondent's wholesale drug business and was operated primarily as an instrument for obtaining favorable discriminations in price. The discriminations thus obtained amounted to differentials in favor of the respondents of from 20 percent to 40 percent less than their competitors paid for merchandise of like grade and quality.

Under the order the respondents are required to cease and desist from inducing sellers to contract for or purchase advertising space in any magazine published by them at prices greater than the actual value of such space; from inducing sellers to discriminate in price between the respondents and other purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality by granting the respondents any advertising allowances or anything of value which is not granted by the sellers to all other customers on proportionately equal terms; and from receiving and accepting any discriminatory price or the benefit of any discrimination in price obtained in the manner prohibited by the Commission's order.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANIC MEDICINALS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Botanical drug activity last week was of the dolce far niente type; trade had many of the aspects of "sweet doing nothing." Business was variously described as slow, dull, quiet, jobbing, and hand-to-mouth except as concerned definitely short items that, at present, can be sold almost regardless of price if goods can be delivered.

Substantial pressure has been exerted on actual collectors of crude drugs with a view to increasing supplies. Pressure has taken the form of prices sufficiently high to compel the workers to dig, cut and peel as the case might be. Where prices have been so used, the result has been to increase deliveries from gatherers.

In some measure, weather conditions in the primary market have aided in the campaign to increase available supplies. Rain and more rain delayed farming activity, releasing labor for drug collection. Latest reports, however, reveal weather conditions fairly conducive to sustained activity on the farms and, hence, fewer persons have been gathering drugs. In the broadest and most general sense, it cannot be said that botanical drug collection has improved. Where improvement has come, it has been almost solely in response to the stimulus of high prices to the collectors.

It is likely that more than the usual amount of contract business is being done. A tendency seems to exist among dealers to buy only those drugs that they can sell now; broad purchase for general stock replacement is not general this year. It seems clear that dealers in botanical drugs do not intend to get caught with long inventories when the war ends. Hence, consumers would probably be wise to give dealers buying instructions backed by definite commitment to take goods when they are available. To believe that dealers will stock goods merely on the off chance that some consumer may want them some time is to run the very real risk of not being able to obtain goods when needed.

Balsams

Peru.—Steady at the recently reduced price. Not much shift from the late conservative spot demand.

Tolu.—Undertones continued steady to firm. Demand remained moderate.

Barks

Buckthorn. — Some replenishment supplies have come on this market at slightly more favorable prices. Offerings were made at 75c. to 80c. per pound and in some quarters the reserve was very fair in size.

Cocillana.—Interest now is mainly directed at obtaining sufficient stocks to protect requirements in the next major consuming season. The progress in that direction is nothing to shout about.

Sassafras.—Although the supply situation has improved some, prices have not eased further. In fact, they appeared to be firmer on selected material.

Wild Cherry.—Stocks are larger in the country but the prices show pronounced strength and, in some instances, exceed spot quotations.

Beans

Vanilla.—Early forecasts of a bumper Mexican crop—possibly one of 500,000 pounds—probably were not realized because weakened vines resulted in a reduced number of flowers available for pollination. Production of cured beans from the 1943 crop were estimated at 300,000 pounds to 350,000 pounds, which would be a 50 percent increase over the 1942 crop. The rise was caused by increase in plantings since 1939.

Berries

Hawthorn.—Extremely narrow supply and an almost nominal market continued to prevail. Release from the tight situation awaits arrival of replacement supplies some time in an indefinite future.

Juniper.—Holding firm to strong in the primary market where collection has been possible only at comparatively high rates.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Cloves, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Buckthorn bark, 3c. per lb.
Catnep leaves, 5c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, old crop, 5c. per lb.
Elder flowers, 1c. per lb.
Locust bean gum, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, India, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West India, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.1	245.5	249.6	259.9

Flowers

Calendula. — California production expected to supply a fair amount of this material.

Chamomile.—Some old crop Hungarian flowers bought in the Argentine available on spot around 50c. per pound. New crop goods held at 55c. to 60c.

Elder.—Slightly lower prices are evidence of some improvement in the supply of new crop flowers. The market now is 58c. to 59c. per pound.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers gain in supply to the extent of two cases. The spot holdings in regular quarters remain light. New operators seem to have quite a deal of the article, but prices in such quarters are very high.

Gums

Arabic.—Prices hold reasonably steady, considering the present moderate volume of consuming demand and the availability of substantial quantities in spot quarters. Regular importers show little tendency to meet competition occasionally arising from distressed lots when cash is needed.

Locust Bean.—With good sized stocks being available on the spot, firm orders were reported placed last week at 70c. to 75c. per pound. All shortages of supply have disappeared for the time being at least.

Sandarac.—The ceiling is 99[illegible]r pound, but last known sale[illegible]re made around $1.50. None is known to be available now.

Tragacanth.—The replacement cost on No. 1 ribbon gum make it difficult for regular importers of long standing to replace supplies to sell under their limiting ceilings. Sound sources of information say that the market is minimum of $4.50 to $5 per pound with little available at the inside limit.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnep.—Prices have eased to 27c. to 28c. per pound, it being new crop season. However, being a low priced article, gatherers are not centering efforts on the material.

Digitalis.—Stocks have gained to the extent of six packages and come to a market definitely firm and well stabilized.

Eucalyptus.—Stocks have increased to the extent of 100 bales. This was the first addition to available supplies over a considerable period of time.

Senna.—A type of T. V. material is under domestic cultivation in California. Twenty to twenty-five acres have been planted in the Imperial Valley and all available seed has been put into the ground. The trade is of the opinion that consumers' requirements will continue to be supplied by importations from India.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp.—The market was reported to be steady. Demand was

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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GRAINS OF PARADISE
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LAUREL LEAVES
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LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
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ROSEMARY LEAVES
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light in the main and consisted usually of jobbing requests.

Grains of Paradise.—Although spot supplies have thinned and thrown prices into the high bracket of 37c. per pound, reports received last week forecast the reestablishment of stocks in general distribution among those doing the major business in the item.

Lupulin.—Few have any of this material, which accounts for the extremely high and widely ranged price of $7 to $10 per pound prevailing in the few quarters where goods are available.

St. John's Bread.—Stocks have gained to the extent of 1,283 bags and came to a market rather easy in undertone and disposed toward competition in the matter of prices.

Roots

Aletris.—Still reported to be very scarce despite additional efforts which were made last week to increase available stocks.

Blood.—High prices, offered as an inducement to cause diggers to concentrate on getting in a supply, have finally resulted in turning spot values toward lower levels. However, some want as high as $1 per pound, despite a reported market as low as 75c.

Colombo.—Stocks here were short and reports showed that normal quantities usually carried in London were lacking. Prices were strong.

Echinacea.—Through the medium of offering high prices for its collection, stocks of this root have appeared in the market and the price of 95c. to $1 per pound prevailed in quarters where deliveries might be obtained.

Helonias.—Restocking on spot has yet to be general; only occasional lots appear and they are mainly owed to consumers whose orders had been placed some time back.

Licorice.—Stocks of Russian root increased to the extent of 60 tons.

Seeds

Anise.—Cyprus material was higher at 29c. to 29½c. per pound. No Turkish goods seemed to be available and the market was nominal. Some Bulgarian was quoted at 29c. to 29½c. per pound. The quotations on Syrian material disappeared.

Caraway.—Dewhiskered Syrian seed was higher at 66c. to 67c. per pound.

Celery.—Indian seed was reduced to 19½c. to 20c. per pound, which was considered to be cheap when compared with the sustained cost of goods in the primary market. In fact, it was less than replacement cost.

Dill.—Goods reach this market from replacement points but none comes on the open market; it has been usually sold into consumption prior to arrival. The market is virtually bare of stocks at this time.

Fenugreek.—The domestic supply will play an important part in keeping consumers supplied this year and California plantings have been increased with that in mind. However, dealers have not forgotten that plentiful stocks exist in French North Africa and ultimately a way to bring them here will be discovered.

Mustard.—Primary market operators believe that because of the usual action of prices during the growing season, this is a good time for consumers to contract against their future requirements. This is usually the season when prices are lowest and later on they seem inevitably to be higher.

—*Continued on page 66*

Honey Importers Group Appointed by OPA

Honey importers and processors and distributors of imported packaged honey will have their interests represented by a Honey Importers' Standing Subcommittee of the Honey Industry Advisory Committee, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The committee follows:—

J. M. Calderon, Victor M. Calderon Company, New York; I. B. Catz, Catz American Company, New York; I. E. Edelstein, Tradeameric Corp., New York; M. Robert Ellis, Rosenberg Brothers & Co., New York; Jerome Kohlberg, Kane Import Corporation, New York; A. C. Villagren, New York; N. Lederer, Golodetz & Co., New York; W. A. V. Parker, Duncan-Fox & Co., New York; John H. Paton, The John G. Paton Company, New York; R. F. Remer, Sioux Honey Assn., Sioux City, Iowa; E. Schuemann, D. Steengrafe Co., New York.

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Foenugreek

The "Popeyes" of India eat the fresh plant as "greens", while farmers near Fresno, Calif., grow it for seed and cattle fodder, following the direction of Porcius Cato (B.C. 234-149), writer on animal husbandry, that Roman farmers grow foenugreek as oxen fodder. He called it *Foenum Graeco,* Latin for Greek Hay. It has traveled far from its native Egypt and French Morocco where its Arabic name is Helbeh.

Veterinary medicine in the United States uses large quantities of seed, and veterinaries in India centuries ago so used its mucilaginous properties. An ingredient in stock feeds here, its alimentary usefulness made it a component of India curry powder for humans.

French Morocco has large stocks of seeds, but the unsuccessful attempts of importers and government to bring it here to relieve current shortages have been increased, plantings near Fresno, Hanford, and Salinas, Calif.

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From Forty Nations

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued good last week. Although some quarters found a moderate falling off in new orders, practically all had substantial business on their books for later delivery and hence reported a busy period. Market undertones continued to display all the strength developed as stocks became increasingly smaller and the filling of orders was more and more difficult. Prices were on the strong side and in a market free from price control would probably be much higher than they are at the present time. It is likely that the halter that held back inflation of prices to some extent will, when victory brings a release from price control, have been a blessing. At least, it will have modified in some measure the extent of the inevitable decline in values once stocks attain a normal movement and reserve level.

Lemon oil continued to hold interest, but so far as may be judged now, the 100,000 pounds of Italian oil brought to this country will be sold only to manufacturers who hold contracts with the government for products involving the use of lemon oil in their manufacture. Sales of imported oil for manufacturing into products intended for civilian consumption are, apparently, cut until such time as further imports from Italy shall provide a surplus over and above the quantity needed for government products.

Lemongrass continued to show strength and the advance was maintained. Users of lavender flower oil watched armed forces successes in France closely, keeping in mind the fact that the capture of the island of Elba by the Free French suggests the eventual landing of invasion forces in southern France. Such an event would bring closer the liberation of Grasse, the lavender flower and other essential oils center of France. Progress of the peppermint crop is satisfactory. Dealers in dill oil were soliciting contracts at prices called attractive. Stocks of orange gained to the extent of 415 cases; peppermint, 2 cases; and sassafras, 190 drums.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.3	262.3	267.8	245.7

Essential Oils

Almond.—Expressed oil reported in steadier price position. Decline in values has ceased and a firmer undertone has come to a market of fair request.

Bay.—Demand was very steady if also routine as to source. The price position was well maintained in the absence of conditions likely to bring competition to the fore.

Bergamot.—If bergamot were needed for military uses, it is likely that supplies in Italy would have been brought here ere this. Even the non-military uses that might be required in products for women in the armed forces have not been urgent enough for the army to forward undoubtedly desired oil to the at present bare spot market.

Citronella.—Reports to the Department of Commerce state that exports from Ceylon in the first quarter of 1944 exceeded those in the corresponding period in 1943. Production is estimated at 11,000 to 13,000 hundredweights per year and it is not expected that labor shortage will curtail output seriously. The market here held steady.

Cinnamon.—Leaf oil production in Ceylon is not expected to amount to more than 25 percent of the prewar level. Labor shortage is a factor but an added and possibly more important cause is lack of artificial fertilizers. Substantial quantities of the leaves are being used as fertilizer.

Clove.—Undertones continued firm. Supplies were amply sufficient to cope with demand in its present volume and the movement is considered satisfactory in the main.

Cypress.—Last known sales were made around $13 per pound but there is very little oil in local distribution and the market is practically nominal in local circles.

Dill.—Leading producers and suppliers are soliciting contract business at prices which they describe as attractive.

Erigeron.—There is not much prospect for production this year since labor shortages and price ceiling limitations combine to reduce producers' interest. Fortunately for sellers at this time, consumption will be very small.

Eucalyptus.—Scarcity continued to bind the market tight and to reduce, in fact in many cases totally to eliminate, the ability to do business. It may be that production in California eventually may assist in relieving shortage if the present contemplated plans mature into actuality.

Ginger.—The raw material market showed added signs of tightness and maintenance of an even reasonably steady flow of distilled oil is increasingly difficult. Demand for oil was reported to be moderate.

Hemlock.—None is known to be available. If asked for, sellers are probably quoted the price prevailing on spruce oil. Which, even in normal times of peace, would be a usual procedure since most of the trade considered the oils identical. It remained for OPA to provide a price structure on spruce and to infer that hemlock oil was something different.

Lavender.—Excellent progress of the Allied invasion army in France, the capture of the island of Elba by the Free French, and the activity of the French underground in occupied France are events of the past week and which turn the thoughts of dealers to the eventual liberation of the Grasse area from which flower oil was formerly marketed.

Lemon.—It was reported locally last week that allocation of the 100,000 pounds of Italian oil recently brought to this country would be handled by the United States Commercial Company. From the best information in hand at this time, it appears likely that manufacturing consumers who hold government contracts for products involving the use of lemon oil will receive the total importation via the allocation route. Makers of civilian products requiring lemon oil cannot hope to get any oil until such time as further importations shall have provided 100 percent for the armed forces needs and created a surplus. Meanwhile, the price of either domestic or Italian oil stands at not more than $3.25 per pound. The dealer distributing the Italian oil under allocation orders pays $2.92½ per pound and sells it for not more than $3.25. Among local dealers there was some dissatisfaction about the markup of 32½c per pound. Incidentally, that fraction of a cent in the dealers' purchase price of $2.92½ was probably the first time in the recalled history of the lemon oil trade that a penny was split in making a price. More often than not, price changes usually involved 5c. as the unit of change.

Lemongrass.—Firm undertones continued to feature the price for this article and the lack of important reserve stocks tended to strengthen the market position substantially.

Nutmeg.—Some East India grinding nutmegs appeared on the market for the first time in many months but it is doubtful that the large pre-arrival sale had involved transactions with the makers of the now virtually extinct nutmeg oil.

Orange.—Stocks of foreign made oil gained to the extent of 415 cases. The market held very firm with prices failing to show any reaction likely to favor buyers for some time to come. Demand has increased almost proportionally to the decrease in availability of lemon oil, leaving stocks in reduced reserve and keeping prices to an upward tendency.

Patchouli.—Very little oil of desirable quality is available and practically nothing in the way or replacement is in sight. The situation was one of substantial strength.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Peppermint. — Some reports percolating from the growing areas in the middlewest state that the plantings now in the ground are making satisfactory headway, with exceptions caused by an overabundance of rain occasionally. There is not likely to be much development in this article until the season of insect infestation and likely drought arrives. Late July and the month of August will bring harvesting and distillation. Meanwhile, the local market is likely to stand still.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone. — Stabilized prices and only moderate supply contributed much to the strength reported in the market for this item.

Amyl Salicylate.—Some found jobbing business more lively. Prices firm.

Benzaldehyde. — Civilian uses are getting an excellent break so far as the N. F. quality is concerned. Technical is another story; only 34 percent of supplies go to civilian requirements.

Benzyl Compounds.—Practically all continued in the scarce category and all are definitely very firm in price and subject to good call.

McKesson & Robbins Votes Employee Retirement Plan

An employee retirement plan for McKesson & Robbins has been adopted by majority vote of common stock holders of that company, according to William J. Murray, jr., president. The plan now goes to the Treasury Department for approval. The plan provides for payment of retirement income to eligible employees reaching sixty-five years of age and, under certain circumstances, to those who reach sixty years.

National Drug Advances Fox

David A. Fox, Western division manager of the National Drug Company, manufacturer of biologicals, biochemicals and pharmaceuticals, Philadelphia, has been promoted to sales manager. Mr. Fox has been with National Drug for seventeen years.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Conflicting currents have developed in the flow of crude petroleum, gasoline, fuel and lubricating oils, petroleum solvents and liquefied gases into civilian consuming channels within the past week, as the requirements of the intensified warfare in Normandy and the titanic naval clashes in the Pacific have continued to mount and as agricultural and less essential civilian demands and supplies have alternately waxed and waned in the East and West while restrictions on non-military uses have been loosened in some directions and tightened in others.

In the Midwest agricultural areas, the shortage of tractor fuels has forced farmers to turn to gasoline in powering their tractors and the scarcity of third grade gasoline has thrown most of the impact of the granger call upon housebrand gasoline. Refiners have reported housebrand storage capacities short of requirements and not expected to handle all of the season's anticipated needs. In that region, also, the Navy's diesel oil program is intensifying the pinch in heating oils to the extent that jobbers calling for this oil for Summer fills are finding refiners and marketers short of it, with slight prospect for storing much of it to meet an early Fall demand and with a general expectation that the situation prevailing with the return of cool weather will be even tighter than was recorded a year ago.

A new OPA order, providing specifically for the rationing of so-called stove naphtha, but which may also include control of the distribution of other light petroleum distillates down to the level of kerosene, is in course of preparation and expected to be issued within the near future. But the program for naphtha rationing control, which is thus deemed necessary to stop its use illegally as a motor fuel, particularly in seven Western states extending from Ohio to the Dakotas, will not become effective until OPA has been directed by WPB to put it into operation. The latter bureau is understood to be awaiting a request from PAW calling for such distribution control, which is reported to be about ready for issuance. Details of this rationing program are set forth on page 3 of this issue.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Unexpected delays in ironing out differences of opinion on several scores have held up issuance of the clarification of WPB's order M-150, regulating deliveries of high-solvency aromatic naphthas, originally scheduled for June 19, for a few days more. It is understood, however, that the additional revision of this already much-amended order, now being made to clarify it, has deleted several civilian uses from the list of ninety-two prohibited uses in Schedule A, so that these hitherto banned uses will be allowed, although they may not be added to the expressly permissible uses set forth in Schedule B.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Buying interest continues keen, on both military and civilian accounts, with prices well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—Still moving in moderate volume to paint and varnish makers. Market stable.

Mineral Spirit.—Shipments continue going forward in a steady stream. Tone firm.

Rubber Solvent.—Synthetic rubber manufacturers continue absorbing virtually all offerings and current output. Market strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Still in brisk seasonal request from both military and civilian users. Tone holding firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade continuing to take up sizable quantities of this derivative, with consumers engaged in war production work absorbing the lion's share of current offerings. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, June 23.—Materials in this general category of petroleum solvents and diluents are steady to firm, and subject to continuing good call in this area. Interest of buyers for both war and non-war uses seems to be holding at generally high levels.

Los Angeles, June 23.—The market for petroleum solvents and diluents on the Pacific coast is unchanged from that prevailing for several weeks past, with the high solvency aromatics formerly under allocation control but now subject to the new conservation regulation provisions of M-150 still being actively sought.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Cyclopian absorption of supplies by the intensified war efforts in Europe and the Pacific calling for unprecedented quantities of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber tires, is leaving little of this liquefied gas available for home heating and essential industrial operations of a non-military character. To meet the hugely increasing invasion demands, 1,000 high pressure tankcars for transporting liquefied gases are to be added to the nation's fleet of 3,282 such tankcars, between October and December, according to the Office of Defense Transportation.

Propane.—Governed by conditions identical with those prevailing in butane, the market for this liquefied gas is kept boiling with war production activity.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—With standard process types still moving steadily and in fair volume into consuming channels, the market for all these waxes continues moderately active. Tone steady.

Paraffin.—An adequate, but not overabundant, supply of crude scale continues available with the export movement still reaching fair proportions. Refined waxes, however, continue in light supply, but with the hitherto very scarce low melting points a trifle more easily procurable. Prices well maintained throughout the list.

Petrolatums.—U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades are still being shipped in a steady stream into regular consuming channels. Market stable.

White Mineral Oils.—An undiminished movement of U.S.P. and technical grades continues to be recorded. Prices firmly held.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Domestic production has hit a new peak for the daily rate and so have the processing operations of the refineries in converting domestic output and importations of crude oil into petroleum derivatives. The country's own output for the week ended June 17 has shown an increase in the daily average of 45,750 barrels to 4,568,250 barrels. This domestic yield, however, was 17,350 barrels less than PAW's recommendation for June. But runs of crude oil to stills, which have resulted in a notable amplification of refinery operations, have aggregated 4,752,000 barrels daily, compared with 4,670,000 barrels for the previous week.

Fuel Oil.—Plans of the Office of Price Administration for establishing a single flat ceiling on residual fuel oil, regardless of gravity, which would have permanently fixed the present ceiling for this oil of 13-15.9 gravity at $1.77 at New York, on or about July 1, have been temporarily abandoned.

Both light and heavy fuel oil stocks have registered declines for the week ended June 17.

Gasoline.—Although PAW has announced that the allocation of automotive gasoline for United States civilian consumption for the third quarter of this year has been reduced to 1,250,000 barrels daily, or 7,000 barrels daily less than the allowance for the second quarter, OPA has assured motorists that there will be no change in present rationing of gasoline for that quarter.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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While the production of gasoline in this country has shown a boost for the week ended June 17 from 14,220,000 barrels to 14,398,000 barrels, the nationwide stocks have continued to decline, showing a drop for that week of 1,643,000 barrels to 85,268,000 barrels. A year ago they amounted to 79,591,000 barrels.

C. P. Chemical Solvents, New York, telephone number has been changed to Barclay 7-8862.

Synthetic Gasoline

—Continued from page 3

necessitating the department's returning to Congress each year for additional sums as the money is needed.

The cut in the direct appropriation from $8,000,000 to $5,000,000 was influenced by testimony given the committee by R. R. Sayers, director of the Bureau of Mines, that the smaller amount would be sufficient to make a good start on the work of demonstrating the feasibility of synthetic fuel production. It was explained to the house by the conference committee that its reason for eliminating the contract authority was the uncertainty as to how long the war would last and it was felt that the bureau should start the project in a modest way.

Shell Oil Company, Wilmington, Calif., plant here, has won the Army-Navy "E" production award, according to company officials here.

Rheem Co. Sells Debentures

Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York, has sold $2,000,000 of 3¾ percent ten-year debentures, due June 1, 1954, to a group of nine banks and insurance companies. Net proceeds from the sale of the debentures will be used to pay $625,000 in term bank loans, repayable at the rate of $240,000 annually, and to retire at 101¾ percent, $1,200,000 of 3½ percent fifteen-year debentures due 1956.

Fertilizer Materials

Buying interest was confined chiefly to the placing of contract orders in basic fertilizer materials such as potash, superphosphate and nitrates. In other directions market activity was conducted on a conservative basis with a seasonal amount of business passing in top dressings. Manufacturers of base goods have planned production for the Summer and Fall months so that mixers may accept and process materials throughout the year not only as an aid to transportation problems, but to expidite the early formulation of complete fertilizers and their prompt delivery.

Arrivals of soda nitrate from foreign supply sources have amounted to about 600,000 tons so far this year or about 100,000 tons more than was assured by the War Shipping Administration for this season. War Food Administration as well as WPB have urged the WSA to provide cargo space for the shipment of not less than 1,000,000 tons of Chilian nitrates to the U. S. for the coming season.

Potash production has continued at peak levels and the outlook is favorable for further expansion. Output of superphosphate is also expected to increase although producers are bucking a tough labor problem and are experiencing difficulty in keeping pace with their current schedules.

Nitrogen compounds, cal-nitro and A-N-L, can be used for mixing purposes. This should ease the demand to some extent for ammonia nitrate, which is subject to a call for military use. The nitrogen program for the new season is placed at 675,000 tons.

Foreign cottonseed meal has come in rather freely during the past month. The fertilizer use of this material is over for the season and arrivals are reported to have been routed into feeding channels.

Expectations that OPA would grant a slight increase in ceiling prices for phosphate rock have not been realized thus far. No additional lend-lease shipments were reported. Another limited quantity of phosphate rock has arrived.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate. — Production seemed to meet requirements in a satisfactory manner. Output while heavy has shown little variation from week to week. WPB granted industrial requests in full for the current month.

Bone Meal.—Trading reported quiet. Car lots of domestic were moved at ceiling levels when available, but sizable lots were not offered in any direction.

Cal-Nitro.—WPB is allocating this material for shipment to mixers. The tonnage purchased for mixing will be applied in equal units nitrogen against the minimum quantity of ammonia nitrate or nitrogen solutions allocated to the purchaser. Cal-nitro has been used successfully in mixing complete fertilizers and nitrogen-potash top dressings.

Dried Blood.—Feeders took any domestic material offered locally but demand did not appear to be urgent and the market presented a more quiet appearance. Production has increased at some Western points with more material obtainable, although high freight hauls have tended to dampen active buying interest.

Soda Nitrate.—Shipment prices for American made material were extended through July at the June basis. Agricultural demand has shown a seasonal decrease and most industrial consumers will be allowed to build up their inventories during the Fall months in order to release a maximum tonnage for fertilizer in the Spring. Arrivals of imported material have been reduced.

Tankage.—Most producers have their output under contract and demand from feeders while less urgent was sufficient to absorb any available material that reached the market. Dry rendered appeared to be in a little better supply at Western points. Trading in both wet and dry may be described as routine.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Heavy demand continued to feature the market with some producers unable to accept new business on account of the sold-up condition of their output. Placing of large contracts earlier in the year by makers of superphosphate, in order to meet the expanded production program, have been reflected in a gradual tightening of the market situation. So far transportation facilities have been sufficient to take care of the enlarged movement from mines. Occasional lots of foreign material reach the market.

Superphosphate. — Production was maintained under difficulties resulting from manpower shortages, the scarcity being more acute in some sections than in others. The labor situation has not only hampered output but also deliveries from plants. If new producing facilities are completed on time and sufficient manpower can be found, it is estimated that output will increase about 25 percent above last year.

Potashes

Recent inquiries from mixers have developed into a satisfactory amount of contract business being placed in both muriate and manure salts. Heavy output has been maintained with prospects favoring further expansion. With prices named and mixers' requests adjusted by WPB, the way has been cleared for steady shipments of material from mines. Compared with the previous season, the expected supply of potash will be about 21 percent greater.

Sulphur and Pyrites

No relaxation in consuming demand could be noted for sulphur. Mine shipments remained heavy with supply conditions favorable for the prompt movement of material. Shipping conditions have not improved for Spanish pyrites and the market continued quiet with prices quotably unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta June 23.—Interest centered in the National Fertilizer Association convention in Atlanta. The attendance was purposely restricted in keeping with the desire of the Office of Defense Transportation that convention travel be curtailed. Opinions of executives of the association are that the outlook for fertilizer materials for next season is improving and demand for fertilizers will continue heavy. Chief concern was felt over labor for producing fertilizers.

Very hot, dry weather now prevailing in the South, is hindering development of the late crops but their condition is not so unpromising that a few good showers will not largely overcome.

Baltimore, June 23.—The past week has been attended with rather better results in the operations of menhaden fishing in Chesapeake Bay and off the Virginia capes. A fair catch has been reported, with production of the ammoniate an improvement over the previous three weeks, though no further sales on a when-and-if-made basis were reported. The fishing companies are inclined to hold off with offerings of new material and await later developments. Meanwhile the ceiling remains at $1.21 per unit, with the attitude of producers still toward selling the scrap instead of turning it into meal because of the comparative small differential of the markup. Information from North Carolina also leaves the aspect there without any material modification, with the Florida factories continuing their activities with moderate results.

Chicago, June 23.—The nitrogenous fertilizer materials market has been holding fairly firm in most cases, with business generally well buoyed up by additional inquiries. Blood has met with good buyer interest. Tankage remained quiet. Bone materials were subject to rather good continuing orders. Dried Blood—principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia. Tankage—feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $1.75 to $2; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50. Bone Materials—ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $43 to $45; dried, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $68 to $70.

Los Angeles, June 23.—It is reported that the producing plant is filling up to 70 percent on orders for ammonia nitrate, but confirmation yet to be received from Canadian producers on balance of material and additional orders. WPB has yet to make allocations on nitrate of soda for West Coast buyers pending arrival date and amounts of new importations which are now expected to be in late August or early September. Fish meal held unchanged with quotations nominal at established ceilings reflecting lack of offerings. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia Phosphate—quited at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48 delivered California plant. Ammonia Nitrate—quoted at $57 per ton, f.o.b. production point, with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton. Ammonia Sulphate—$38 per ton, with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis.

Fertilizer Meeting

—Continued from page 7

Brown believed. He urged that the cotton industry become better organized in an overall sense and that planters make more intelligent and broader use of fertilizer.

Southern agriculture, Mr. Brown declared, needs a better system of tenancy, one that will reduce the alarming turnover. He urged wide study of successful plans of improved landlord-tenant relations. He asked cooperation of all interests in problems which are widely interdependent for solution.

Soil Conservation Viewed

A delegation of the conventioners was taken on a motorcar tour of typical farms in the upper Chattahoochee river soil-conservation district, which are following the Federal-State complete soil-conservation plans. The district has 1,551 farms, aggregating 205,123 acres, following the plan. The tour was conducted by Dr. T. S. Buie, regional conservator, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of agriculture. It covered a route of more than 25 miles, starting about 45 miles east of Atlanta.

A log of the projects and possibilities along the route was provided for each tourist, and members of the Federal and State soil conservation services personnel explained matters of interest. Stops were made at the farm of Clark E. Jones and that of Wright Brothers, where the progress of soil-conservation plans was related. Plantings of kudzu and sericea were particularly examined, and the results obtained with these crops and in rehabilitating pasture-land with superphosphate were interestingly observed.

Officers and Directors

There were no contests for any of the vacant directorships to be filled, and the nominees presented by A. H. Carpenter, of Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta, were unanimously approved. These comprised the four members of the class of 1947 of directors-at-large, one in the class of 1945 to fill a vacancy, and one 1945 and seven 1947 district directors; most of the nominees were the retiring incumbents. The board is now composed of the following (the parenthetical numbers indicate the districts):—

Class of 1945—H. B. Baylor (10), of the International Minerals & Chemical Company, Chicago; C. T. Brown (10), of the Federal Chemical Company, Louisville; James W. Dean (8), of the Knoxville Fertilizer Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; George W. Gage (5), of the Anderson Fertilizer Company, Anderson, S. C.; N. E. Harman (9), of the Meridian Fertilizer Factory, Hattiesburg, Miss.; John A. Miller (10), of the Price Chemical Company, Louisville; C. T. Prindeville (10), of Swift & Co., Fertilizer Works, Chicago; H. R. Ringler (10), of the Buhner Fertilizer Company, Seymour, Ind.; E. S. Russell (1), of the Old Deerfield Fertilizer Company, South Deerfield, Mass.; Lionel Weil (4), of Weil's Fertilizer Works, Goldsboro, N. C. Class of 1946—F. N. Bridges (4), of the Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.; W. H. Gordon (2), of Chamberlin & Barclay, Inc., Cranbury, N. J.; L. D. Hand (6), of the Pelham Phosphate Company, Pelham, Ga.; M. H. Lockwood (1), of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, West Springfield, Mass.; Weller Noble (12), of the Pacific Guano Company, Berkeley, Cal.; H. Albert Smith (10), of the Smith Agricultural Chemical Company, Columbus, Ohio; Enos Valliant (3), of the Dorchester Fertilizer Company, Cambridge, Md.; Louis Ware, of the International Minerals & Chemical Company, Chicago; M. H. Whipple (1), of Olds & Whipple, Hartford, Conn. Class of 1947—B. H. Brewster, 3d (3), of the Baugh & Sons Company, Baltimore; R. S. Cope (6), of the Chatham Fertilizer Company, Savannah; George Cushman (2), of the Long Island Produce & Fertilizer Company, Riverhead, N. Y.; Leon H. Davis (9), of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans; S. F. Elwood (10), of the Farmers Fertilizer Company, Columbus, Ohio; R. L. King (6), of the Georgia Fertilizer Company, Valdosta, Ga.; H. A. Parker (8), of the Sylacauga Fertilizer Company, Sylacauga, Fla.; John E. Sanford (6), of Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago; C. D. Shallenberger (9), of Shreveport Fertilizer Works, Shreveport, La.; W. H. Wapies (11), of the Lynden Department Store, Inc., Lynden, Wash.; F. J. Woods (7), of the Gulf Fertilizer Company, Tampa, Fla.

At its organization meeting this afternoon, the board of directors reelected the following officers:—

President, H. B. Baylor, of the International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago 6.

Vice-president, Weller Noble, of the Pacific Guano Company, Berkeley 2, Cal.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U. S. A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS
Conditioners and Fillers A Specialty
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
BROKERS — IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS
DREXEL BUILDING - PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

Producers of
SULPHUR
Large stocks carried at all times, permitting prompt shipments . . . Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better . . . Free of arsenic, selenium and tellurium.
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR Co. Inc.
75 E. 45th Street New York 17, N.Y.
Mine: Newgulf, Texas

Shift
Into Higher Gear
WITH
FMC
EQUIPMENT

$9500 DRYER to go for $3600. Devine 20 Shelf VAC. DRYER, Double Door; 84" x 184", now being loaded N.Y. State.

2 Swenson C.I. EVAPORATORS, 6'; 180 sq. ft.; copper tubing.

Sperry 30" Closed Delivery 4 eye FILTER PRESS; 38 wood chambers.

Jktd. ROTARY DIGESTER or BALL MILL, 6' x 13; 3 ton Balls.

ROTEX SIFTERS; 20" x 37"; 20" x 48"; 54" x 120"; others.

VACUUM PANS, Copper and Steel, 50 gal. to 1500 gal.

STEAM JACKETED KETTLES. All metals up to 1500 gals.

DRYERS. All types. Devine, Buffalo, Louisville, etc.

Heavy Duty MIXERS; Day, W. & P., Broughton, Jktd. and Unjktd.

PULVERIZERS, GRINDERS. Mikro, Fitzpatrick, Williams, Gruendler, Raymond, Meade, Straub, Schutz-O'Neill, Etc.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES; 12"; 20; 62" Platens.

FILTER PRESSES by Shriver, Sperry, etc.; 12" to 42", several types.

PEBBLE AND BALL MILLS; 8' x 22"; 44" x 92"; 7' x 6'.

Two and Three ROLL MILLS; 3" x 12"; 6" x 14"; 12" x 30"; 16" x 40".

Copper and Steel Storage Tanks, Distillation Columns, Filters, Condensers, Digesters, Sifters, Crystallizers, Evaporators, etc.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

CHEMICAL EXPORTERS with South American, Far Eastern and European connections interested considering export representations industrial chemicals for present and post-war business. Will only consider worthwhile products in keeping with established reputation. BOX 202, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ESTABLISHED CINCINNATI firm would be interested in representing producer of chemicals, white pigments or vegetable oils. BOX 208, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Businesses Wanted

FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE company interested in present and post-war possibilities in the chemical and pharmaceutical fields. BOX 209, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Containers Offered

FOR SALE—50 used steel beer barrels, 15½-gal. capacity. BOX 211, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Column stone mills, used; various sizes. Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc., 80 Metropolitan avenue, Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

Equipment Offered

ROLLER MILL—Kent junior "All American" 5 roll, 9x22 all water cooled, 15 H.P. motor, silent chain drive; mill is mounted on steel beams for high discharge. Price $1,050.00 f.o.b. Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 169, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Back 5th War Loan Drive — BUY WAR BONDS

LIQUIDATION
Complete WHITING PLANT
AT BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY

1—24" dia. x 40" PENNSYLVANIA SINGLE ROLL CRUSHER.
1—18" x 18" LANCASTER TWO-ROLL CRUSHER.
1—HARDINGE CONICAL PEBBLE MILL, 6' x 36", silex lined, silent chain drive, motor and starters.
3—DORR BOWL CLASSIFIERS—10' dia. bowl with 2'3"x19'2" rake, 12' dia. bowl with 2'3"x21'4" rake, 15' dia. bowl with 2'3"x23' rake.
1—OLIVER DUPLEX DRY VACUUM PUMP, 14" x 8".
1—5½" x 5" C-P AIR COMPRESSOR, with 7½ HP motor.
1—HARDINGE CONSTANT WEIGHT FEEDER, with motor.
1—30"x24' PORTABLE BELT CONVEYORS, motor.
3—DORR THICKENER MECHANISMS—Trays and Superstructures for 20' dia. x 10'; 30' dia. x 12'; 40' dia. x 12'.
4—DORRCO DIAPHRAGM PUMPS, single and duplex.
1—8' x 8' OLIVER ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTER.
3—RAYMOND BROS. "IMP" PULVERIZERS, 1—No. 30, 2—No. 40. Each with direct connected motor starting equipment, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and all inter-connecting piping.
1—HORIZONTAL STEEL STORAGE TANK 8'x28' 10,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS: Packers, Fuel Oil Pumps, Magnetic Separator, Portable Drills, Electric Grinder, etc.

QUICK ACTION! WIRE—PHONE—WRITE

LIQUIDATING Dry Color Plant

3—12" Mikro Pulverizers.
3—24" x 24" Iron Filter Presses, 51 plates.
2—36" x 36" Wood Filter Presses, 36 chambers.
2—36" x 36" Wood Filter Press Skeletons.
4—6 Truck Dryers, Philadelphia Textile.
Miscellaneous Items and Accessories.

Must Move Immediately!
WIRE or PHONE!

EXPELLERS
6—Anderson No. 1 OIL EXPELLERS, with feeders, tempering apparatus, 15 HP AC motors—rebuilt.

Special Items from Stock

1—Baker Perkins, 100 gal. stainless steel clad VACUUM MIXER, with heatable stainless steel sigma blades.

2—70" x 30' BUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
2—28" x 60" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m.d.
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.
1—7'6" x 75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.
1—Carrier, 24 TRUCK DRYERS with aeroflo coils and enameled trays.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—6' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works; 36" x 16" Sturtevant.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
2 W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-DB jacketed 625 gal.
2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS for extremely fine pulverizing.
1—4'x8' OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8'x8'.
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day 5-roll, high speed ROLLER MILL, 12" x 32" with roller bearings and motor drive.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
25—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—35" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
2—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. Jacketed MOGUL MIXER
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3' x 6", 3' x 36", 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30' 6' x 60', 7' x 125', 8' x 135'.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 18" x 65'.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS
1—Abbe Blutergoss No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d.
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
30—Jacketed Kettles, 20 gal. to 2000 gal.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6' x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity hand FILLERS.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER.
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.
4—Granberg LIQUID METERS.
1—No. 7; 2—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER.
2—Colton hand TUBE FILLERS and CLOSERS.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
2—World Rotary auto. LABELERS
1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER
1—5' dia. all Copper Jack. and Coil VACUUM PAN, complete with condenser and steam drums, Vac. Pump.
1—Sperry Iron FILTER PRESS, 36" x 36", 38 chambers.
7—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete, other sizes to 750 gal.
1—Robinson 22" ball bearing ATTRITION MILL, with 2—15 H. P. A. C. motors.
1—300 gal. COPPER steam jack. KETTLE, with bronze agitator.
2—300 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLES.
1—(new) Stokes "F" single punch TABLET MACHINE, 1¾", var. speed and A. C. motor; 1—Stokes F, ¾", belt driven.

1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 monel leaves, 250 mesh, grooved.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.
FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE
Shops: 735 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—No. 7 or No. 10 Sweetland filter. Also 24 in. x 24 in. or 30 in. x 30 in. plate and frame, closed delivery press. BOX 205, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

VACUUM CHAMBER dryer—Need a new or used vacuum chamber dryer. Size preferably 40 by 43 inches or larger. At least 8 or 10 shelves. Send complete details as to size, number of shelves and space between shelves. BOX 214, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

2—Economy Hoisting Elevators.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—30" Rochester s. s. Centrifugal.
1—6 x 15' Allis Chalmers Tube Mill.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 hp. each.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
2—Blue Streak Hammer Mills—15K and 20J.
2—No. 250 Kelly Filter.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
1—Roll Briquetting Machine.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
2—No. 2 and No. 3 Gyratory Crushers.

What equipment have you for sale?
LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

SPECIALS!

4—Jacketed, Agitated Steel Kettles, 650, 600 gal.
1—Kent High Speed 18"x32" 4 Roller Mill, 20 HP motor.
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 HP motor.
3—Oliver Rotary Filters, 5'x3', 8'x3', 8'x11'.
5—Shriver and Independent 24" and 42" Wood Filter Presses.
1—Sperry 24" C.I. Filter Press.
1—Ermold Labeler with Belt Conveyor discharge.
9—Portable Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
20—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48" steel, bronze baskets, motor driven, top, bottom discharge.
3—6'x28' Steam Tube Dryers.
3—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x30', 5'x21'.
1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
3—Scott 4'x8' Vacuum Cookers.
1—Buffalo 24"x20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
5—Rotary Dryers, 4'x30', 4'x17', 6'x42', 6'x60'.
6—Evaporators, single, double, triple effect, standard makes.
1—Premier Colloid Mill, 5", 3 HP motor.
1—Union Viscolizer, 100 gph.
6—Williams, JayBee Gruendler Hammer Mills.
2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 36"x24", 24"x18".
10—Abbe Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.
4—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 2'x3', 3'x3'.
6—Jar Mills, 1 to 6 gals.
4—Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30".
4—Tyler Screens, 3'x5', 4'x5'.
18—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 30 to 600 gal., plain and agitated.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9 and 50 gal.
1—Day Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Stokes Wet Granulator.
2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.
1—Stokes Steel Vacuum Pan, 100 gal.
2—1750 gal. Lead Lined Pressure Tanks.
2—Jacketed Stills, 500 and 350 gal., with columns and condensers.
10—Condensers or Heat Exchangers, 20 to 300 sq. ft.
5—Jacketed, Closed Steel Receivers, 45, 60, 100 and 200 gal.
1—375 gal. Closed Steel Jacketed Mixing Tank, with 2 HP worm drive.
3—Sweetland Filters, No. 12, with 72 leaves.
5—Union Special Bag Sewing Machines.
1—Copper Rotary Dryer, 6'x17'.
1—Louisville 24" Continuous Filter.
4—Rectangular Tanks, 8'x12'x19'6".
2—Marcy 6'x4½' Manganese Lined Ball Mills.
6—Dorr Thickeners, 10' to 35' dia.
3—6'x5' Jacketed Closed Pressure Kettles.
2—Fletcher 40" Centrifugals, motor driven, bottom discharge, with Louis Allis 10 HP High Torque Motors, 3/60/220 volt.
3—Sharples No. 6 Super Centrifuges.
2—6' Buflovak Atmospheric Crystallizers.
2—Batch Powder Mixers, 1000, 2000 lb.

Miscellaneous: Complete stocks pumps, tanks, filters, boilers, etc.

WANTED: Your idle equipment. Help the war effort by sending us your lists today. We buy single items or complete plants.

BRILL Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

Materials Wanted

SOLVENTS, solvent blends, thinners, cleaners, dopes, lacquers, resins, plasticizers and allied compositions. Substantial lacquer manufacturer seeks sources for either prime or contaminated, off-spec or distressed materials. BOX 126, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WILL PURCHASE your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. BOX 191, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 192, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Partners Wanted

EXPORTERS AND importers of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, oils want executive partner; no investment but unusual opportunity for right man. Moderate salary, fair share in profits. In replying, state experience, age, religion, nationality, minimum salary required. BOX 212, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

In Stock, For Delivery

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill, complete.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Shriver 18" sq. Lead Plate & Frame Filter Press.
1—Sperry 18" sq. Iron P.&F. Filter Press.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1000 gals.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed, Agit. Kettle.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
5—20, 25 and 150 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Nettco Drives.
2—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ¼" and ¾".
3—Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters.
3—Homogenizers, 5 HP, 7½ HP, and 10 HP.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Coombs Gyratory Sifters. ⅓ & ½ HP.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x8".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30", and 16"x40".
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
1—Tolhurst 40" Centrifugal.
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
10—Steel Tanks, up to 4000 gal.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill 16" & 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Positions Vacant

ORGANIC CHEMIST for research work in connection with recovery and processing of resin and fatty acids and turpentine in large kraft pulp mill in southeast. Give full details as to present status and experience. BOX 166, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS man, thoroughly experienced, wanted by old, reputable firm, to take complete charge of department. Salary and commission; exceptional opportunity. BOX 185, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED—Experienced young paint chemist wanted by progressive manufacturer. Opportunity of a lifetime to advance with aggressive, hard-hitting organization. Write your qualifications in detail. BOX 172, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER wanted for a chemical company located in Pittsburgh, Pa. Must be familiar with modern refining practices and chemical reactions; have had 5-10 years' practical operating experience in an oil refinery or chemical or alcohol plant. Familiarity with the production of chlorinated and hydrogenated products would be beneficial. BOX 207, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIALS

Jacketed Autoclave, 500 Gal., with Ag.
Haveg Vacuum Tank, 1000 Gal., with Ag.
Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 100 GPM.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Closed Steel Mixing Tanks, 500 Gals.
40" Rubber Covered Extractor.
40" Copper Basket Extractor, Bottom Dis.
Shriver 24" Wd. P & F Filter Press, C.D.
Johnson 18"—4 Eye 18" C.D. Filter Press.

Send for recent lists of many desirable items in stock.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Chemical Engineer Wanted

to take responsibility for chemical phases of design and manufacture in well-known, medium size radio parts plant. Principal work on "plastics" with some on surface finishes, corrosion inhibition and adhesives. Present work on very high priority war development and manufacturing projects. Post-war prospects excellent since we have no war inflated organization to deflate. Write qualifications, experience, draft status and availability to Eng. Dept., Jensen Radio Mfg. Co., 6601 S. Laramie Ave., Chicago 38, Ill.

DE LAVAL
Industrial Centrifugal
MODEL A-00
WITH
10 H. P. Explosion Proof
MOTOR
AND CONTROLS
EXCELLENT CONDITION

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Positions Vacant

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS — Have very interesting, exclusive proposal for live wire, calling on paint dealers and jobbers. BOX 213, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE—Large responsible manufacturer desires an experienced sales representative, capable of handling a widely fluctuating line of raw materials used principally by wholesale drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers. Territory southeastern states. Salary commensurate with experience and ability. Ample opportunity for energetic, resourceful man desiring permanent connection. State full details first letter. BOX 210, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED who prefers development of new specialty products. Includes use of mineral from our talc mines in operation last 35 years. Knowledge of oil and water paint and insecticide formulation helpful, also analysis. Essential industry. Private house, water, electricity free. Salary basis. Excellent opportunity for right man looking to future. Correspondence confidential. Write Carbola Chemical Co., Inc., Natural Bridge, N. Y.

—Continued on page 66

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. 5 roller Hi ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery
IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

Used Equipment For Immediate Delivery —

8—42" Fuller Lehigh Pulverizers.
7—3x5 Tyler Hummer Screens, double deck.
1—Smidth Tube Mill, 5'6x22'.
Steel Storage Bins, all sizes.
Bucket Elevators.
Belt Conveyors.
Screw Conveyors.
Structural Steel Buildings.
Rotary Kilns
8'6x7'6x125'
5'6x5'x60'
Centrifugal Pumps, motor and turbine driven, from 2" to 18", bronze and iron.
AC and DC Motors, all sizes.

HEAT & POWER COMPANY
45 Bond Street, New York 12, N.Y.

STERILIZERS or PRESSURE COOKERS *NEW*
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY - NO PRIORITY
A Perfect Unit for Canning or Hospital Use
Size 18" x 18"- Mounted on steel legs. A clamp-down cover, with safety valve and gauge, inside basket copper, will hold 24 quart mason jars. A 3-burner gasoline burner and steam coil with each Sterilizer.
PRICE $75.00 F.O.B. Philadelphia, Pa.
H. LOEB & SON
4603 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
TRinity 3400

Business Wants

—Continued from page 65

Positions Vacant

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT wanted for paint, varnish and lacquer plant located in middle west. Must be chemist. Good opportunity. BOX 215, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

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FEA Adjusts Policy

—Continued from page 5

lics will shortly be added to the list. The commodities for which Import Recommendations still must accompany license applications for shipments to the above-named countries include coal and coke, carbon and alloy steel, cotton and cotton products, wool yarn, rayon and rayon products, certain miscellaneous textile products, rubber and rubber products, and wood and wood manufactures.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 58

Spices

Clove.—The market jumped to 19½c. to 20c. per pound, a sharp rise that was in line with a higher replacement position for the material.

Ginger.—Shippers in Jamaica still fail to make offerings of root that probably would get a welcome in this market. Cochin and Calicut root held firm.

Mace.—West India material was shaded to 62c. to 63c. per pound.

Nutmeg.—Some East India material appeared in this market at 55c. to 56c. per pound for 95's. Some grinders were noted at 45c. to 46c. Stocks of nutmeg gained to the extent of 714 packages, but late in the period attempts to buy in lots even as small as five bags succeeded only with difficulty.

Paprika.—Some Chilean pepper of good color and flavor was available as low as 27c. to 28c. per pound—and the goods were priced at an exceptionally favorable price, first costs considered.

Pimento.—Spot quotations were a shade lower at 22½c. to 23c. per pound.

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ACID, TARTARIC—125 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc
ANTHRAQUINONE—13 cks
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE—931 bbls, Cerro de Pasco Copper Co
BEEF EXTRACT—600 cs, Armour & Co
LIVER CONC—22 cs, Wilson & Co
BRISTLES—29 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
16 cs, Bank of New York
20 cs, National City Bank
17 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
27 cs, Sterling National Bank
CAFFEINE, ANHYD—24 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CASHEW KERNELS—301 bgs, 15,050 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
40 bgs, 2,450 lbs, W A Camp & Co
30 bgs, 1,500 lbs, Wood & Selick
53 bgs, 2,650 lbs, Braun Importing Co
CASTOR BEANS—1,694 bgs, 254,100 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
2,540 bgs, 381,000 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
1,291 bgs, 193,650 lbs,
8,500 bgs, 1,275,000 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
3,727 bgs, 558,950 lbs, United States Commercial Co
CHEMICALS—10 dms
CINNAMON—125 bls, 12,500 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
COCOA BEANS—6,600 bgs, 1,200,000 lbs, Nerschlag & Co
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
10,000 bgs, 2,000,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
7,000 bgs, 1,400,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Little & Cristman
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
COCOA BEANS RESIDUE—666 bgs, General Foods Corp
500 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co
COCOA BUTTER—2,000 cs, Nirschlag & Co
800 cs, T M Duche & Sons
400 cs, Little & Christman
1,000 cs, E Adler & Co
700 cs, M Golodetz & Co
1,000 cs, Willard Hawes & Co
1,600 cs, General Cocoa Co
1,634 bls, General Cocoa Co
200 cs, Cocoa Importing Co
1,100 cs, Schwabach & Co
2,000 cs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,600 bls, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
2,551 bls, W R Grace & Co
COLCHICUM ROOT—10 bgs
CORKS—
SHAVINGS—63 bls, Universal Transcontinental Corp
3,717 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co
VIRGIN—500 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WASTE—700 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
2,362 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
4,816 bls, Wicander & Co
WOOD—3,000 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
CRESOL—20 dms, H A Gogarty, Inc
META—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Inc
COTTONSEED—8,119 bgs, Bank of London & South America
22,000 bgs
44,000 bgs, United States Commercial Co
CUTTLEFISH BONES—191 cs, Hinton & Co
60 cs, Gerhard & Hey
27 cs, Hudson Shipping Co
DILLSEED—100 bgs, 13,000 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
369 bgs, 47,970 lbs, Spitz & Co
5 bgs, 650 lbs, Golombeck & Co
60 bgs, 7,800 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
67 bgs, 8,710 lbs, Wagner Bros Feed Co
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—100 bls, S B Penick & Co
FILTER PAPER—2 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co
FLEASEED—60 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GLUE BONE—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Product Co
GUM, INDUSTRIAL—100 cks, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
KARAYA—308 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—13 cs, Armour & Co
HORSE—34 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
5 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
HORSE TAIL—5 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
25 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
3 cs, F H Cone & Co
6 cs, Hair Fiber Supply Co
20 bls, E Van Mns
6 bls, Samuel Zeitlin & Son
5 cs, American Bristle Hair Drawing Co
5 cs, Wilson & Co
80 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
IRON OXIDE, RED—48 bgs, Landers Regal Color Co
100 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc
LEECHES—7 cs, Salvatore Amatriello
LICORICE ROOT—60 tons
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk
MALEFERN ROOT—4 bls
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—100 cks
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 cs, E Fougera & Co
69 cs, D C Andrews & Co
MENTHOL—50 cs, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co
105 cs, McKesson & Robbins
5 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
5 cs, National City Bank
3 cs, Doggett & Ransdell
30 cs, Vick Chemical Co
45 cs, Irving Trust Co
45 cs
5 cs, Lyddon Corp
20 cs, C L Huisking & Co
3 cs, W J Bush & Co
10 cs, Republic Chemical Co
NUTMEGS—714 bgs
OIL, CASTOR—100 dms, Irving Trust Co
COD—24 dms
CODLIVER—75 dms
100 bbls
24 cks
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co
ORANGE—160 cs, Consumers Import Co
250 cs, T M Duche & Sons
PEPPERMINT—2 cs, W J Bush & Co
SASSAFRAS—66 dms, Otto Gerdau Co
15 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
22 dms
10 dms, P R Dreyer
32 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
ORTHOCRESOL—25 dms
PAINT—25 dms, C H Redden
PAPAIN—8 cs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, McCormick Co
90 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
400 bgs, R F Downing & Co
50 cs
PHOSPHATE ROCK—2,000 long tons
RODENTICIDE—12 cs, Ratin Laboratories
SAFFRON—2 cs, S B PENICK & CO
SHARK LIVER—18 bbls, National City Bank
SHELLAC—1,235 bgs
SEEDLAC—42 bgs
SODA MONOHYDRATE—400 bgs, S Stiner Co
STRONTIUM CHLORIDE—2 cs, The Hoover Co
SULPHUR PRECIP—67 cks, New York Quinine & Chemical Works
TANKAGE—2,246 bs, 224,600 lbs, Wilson & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—12,000 bgs, 1,680,000 lbs
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—10 cks, R T French & Co
WAX, BEES—66 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
160 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
CARNAUBA—34 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
OURICURY—100 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co
1 bg, Adolph Hirsch & Co

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Reprinted from Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter May 29th, 1944 Issue - - -

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